FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 227 *24 November 1982*

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reportage on Reagan's MX Deployment Plans AA 1
Bogachev Commentary AA 1
Zholkver Comment AA 1
Congressional Opposition AA 3
[Biryukov, Fedorov]
Breaking Approximate Parity [Fesunenko] AA 3
U.S. Personalities' Views AA 4
U.S. Public Groups AA 4
Other Arms Considered AA 5
[Gerasichev, Sobolev]
UN First Committee Deliberations on Arms Race AA 6
Curbing Arms Race [Vasilets] AA 6
Proposals Favored AA 6
Proposal on Nuclear Tests AA 6
Nonaligned States' Support [Vasilets] AA 7
USSR Delegate's Address AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Ponomarev Greets Foreign Amity Groups' Meeting CC 1
GATT Ministerial Session To Open in Geneva CC 1
Problems Facing Session CC 1
'Protectionism' Issue [Andreyev] CC 2
EEC's 'Tough Tactics' [Balebanov] CC 3
UN Committee Adopts Principles on Satellite Use [Menkes] CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Conventional Arms Race [23 Nov] A 1
U.S.-USSR Talks on Sea Fishing Reported A 1

CHINA

AFP: Ustinov Greets New PRC Defense Minister B 1
U.S. Helping Taiwan War Industry via RSA, Israel B 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. Has Use for Kampuchean Coalition Government [Andreyev] E 1
Bangkok-Based 'Kingdom of Laos' Denounced E 1
Briefs: Soviet Week in Vietnam E 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Bundeswehr to Participate in U.S. RDF Gulf Plan G 1
[Sosnovskiy]
France Rejects Economic Sanctions Against USSR G 1
Italian Communist Party Plenum Under Way G 1

MIDDLE EAST

'Arafat Meets With Algerian, Saudi Leaders H 1
Afro-Asian Solidarity Group Statement on Lebanon H 1
Syrian President Vows Loyalty to Palestine Arabs H 1
Algerian-Saudi Communique on Mideast Issued H 2
RPP: U.S. Diplomacy Betrays Interests of Arabs H 2
PDRY Religious Delegation Visits Uzbekistan H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Bush's African Tour, Meeting With Leaders Viewed [Skobelev] J 1
Unsuccessful Coup Attempt in Ghana Reported J 2
IZVESTIYA Cites Ghana Charge of CIA Subversion [23 Nov] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Falklands Buildup, Reagan's S. America Trip Viewed [Mayorov] K 1
U.S. Blamed for Failure of CARICOM Conference K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME SOVIET

USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions Continue P 1
Baybakov Report [IZVESTIYA 24 Nov] P 1
Garbuzov Report [IZVESTIYA 24 Nov] P 18
Soviet of Nationalities Session P 32
Separate Sessions, 24 Nov P 33
Draft Plan, Budget Discussions P 33
Report on Merchant Marine P 34
Konotop Addresses Session P 34
CPSU Plenum Decisions Approved P 35
Barauskas Addresses Session P 36
Separate Sessions End P 36
Deputies Discuss Pipeline P 36
Evening Joint Session P 37
Aliyev Appointment P 37
Joint Session Proceedings P 37
Fedorchuk Report on Border Law P 38
State Budget Adopted P 39
New Presidium Secretary P 39
Supreme Soviet Session Ends P 39

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Death of Mikhail Georgadze Announced R 1
Andropov Signs Obituary R 1
W. European, U.S. Media React to Andropov Speech [Fesunenko] R 1
PRAVDA Editorial on Role, Tasks of Soviet Culture [22 Nov] R 1

Articles Stress USSR People's Unity R 3
PRAVDA Editorial [18 Nov] R 3
SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA [Khalmukhamedov, 10 Nov] R 5
LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA [Timofeyev, 12 Nov] R 8
Aliyev Address Azerbaijan Physicians' Parley R 10
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 26 Oct]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Rocket Forces, Artillery Day Commemorated V 1
Ustinov Order of the Day [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Nov] V 1
Tolubko PRAVDA Interview [19 Nov] V 2

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN'S MX DEPLOYMENT PLANS

Bogachev Commentary

LD231504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Balance -- the President Distorts Facts" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS observer on defense questions, writes:

When delivering on television on 22 November, substantiation for his decision on the production and deployment of new intercontinental ballistic MX missiles, the U.S. President, to put it mildly, made a number of fantastic statements.

"At present, as regards practically all indices of military might, the Soviet Union has obvious superiority," he said. This statement is false from beginning to end. On 22 November 1982, the day of the President's statement, the United States, even according to official American data, had superiority over the Soviet Union:

In the overall number of nuclear warheads [boyepripasy] of strategic forces, complete with carrier vehicles (the most important indicator of nuclear might) in a ratio of 10,000 to 7,000;

In the number of nuclear warheads on strategic submarines: almost 3 to 1;

In the number of strategic bombers -- 570 to 150 (taking into account moth-balled aircraft).

These advantages of the United States -- not to mention others -- more than compensate for the somewhat higher number of land-based launching installations for intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Soviet Union.

In 1972, when we signed the SALT I agreement, we were almost at equal positions, the U.S. President asserted. Now, according to Reagan, the Soviet Union has allegedly achieved overwhelming advantage in strategic forces.

Once again this is falsification of the facts. SALT provides for different overall ceilings for the two sides as far as the quantity of sea- and land-based strategic missiles is concerned. Bombers, in which the United States has the clear advantages, are not taken into consideration in this treaty.

These ceilings have been observed up to now. Nothing has changed in this field since 1972. This ought to be within the knowledge of Ronald Reagan, 2 years at least since his election to the post of President.

At a distance of 8,000 km from Washington, it is difficult to say what was meant by the red (USSR) and blue (United States) lines that the President showed television viewers as he tried to prove the military advantage of the USSR. It is quite clear, however, from the conclusions he makes in his speech that they are drawn upon a basis of falsified data.

The U.S. Administration, moreover, resorts to such an (?unworthy) trick each time there is a new twist in the armaments race in question.

President Reagan complained about military experts who, according to his words are "embroiling public debates with technical details which nobody can understand." It looks as though the President wants to put the blame at somebody else's door. It is not technical experts who cloud the heads of the American people with tales about the military superiority of the Soviet Union.

During the 1980 election campaign Reagan admitted to journalists that he was pleased at the no more, no less than eight-fold superiority of the United States over the USSR in strategic forces. Judging by appearances, President Reagan remains obsessed by this idea even now. The nostalgia for the times of the nuclear monopoly of the United States does not leave him in peace and makes him distort facts.

In recent years, as is well known, a parity between the Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO bloc has evolved. The socialist countries will not permit this parity to be destroyed. Stepping up the arms race and declining agreements on the limitation of strategic arms, Washington can only raise the balance of the Armed Forces of the sides to a higher, more expensive and dangerous level.

Zholkver Comment

LD231834 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced a new American program for nuclear armaments. It encompasses the installation in underground silos of 100 new intercontinental MX missiles and the further modernization of the entire so-called American strategic triad: submarines carrying missiles, long-range bombers and ground missiles. This program, our commentator Aleksandr Zholkver writes, proves that the United States is initiating a new spiral in the arms race, a particularly dangerous spiral.

According to statistics provided by the American military, every new MX missile will be equipped with 10 nuclear warheads, each 10 times more powerful than the American atomic bomb that transformed the Japanese city of Hiroshima into charred ruins in the summer of 1945.

Modern atomic missiles represent a deadly danger for all humanity. President Reagan himself has used the expression superextinction in this context. Conscious that this danger is causing increasing unease among the people of all countries, the President has made a series of attempts to justify his moves. He therefore has stated that the new American nuclear arms program ostensibly serves to preserve peace, and practically renders it permanent. He has hypocritically described the MX missiles as Peacekeepers. But will the change in the name of the missiles render them less dangerous? Can one build peace in general on the knife edge of nuclear missiles?

Wishing to justify his extremely risky military programs, President Reagan once again has referred to the ostensible falling behind by the United States in the nuclear arena. However, repetition of these statements does not make them any more credible. Even while the second Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic arms was being worked out -- which unfortunately has presently not yet been ratified by the United States -- the official representatives of the two countries exchanged information that testified to the relatively equal number of nuclear arms delivery systems: 2,500 for one and about 2,300 for the other.

However, regarding the number of nuclear missiles, the United States even has a certain superiority. The preservation of nuclear parity between the Soviet Union and the United States has been confirmed on more than one occasion by the supreme military authorities in both countries, including the minister of defense of the Soviet Union, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. Regarding the statements that the United States has fallen

behind, they are being made -- as the former U.S. President Jimmy Carter even admitted recently -- by the American generals who are directly linked with the firms that specialize in the production of armaments, firms which are looking for new and profitable orders.

Congressional Opposition

LD241134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 24 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov and Petr Fedorov]

[Text] In the view of observers, a dispatch by an AFP correspondent begins, President Reagan's plan which he announced in Congress [as heard] to start deploying the new MX strategic system will meet strong opposition from congressmen. Next week they are to examine the expenditure connected with the development of the 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are seen by the Pentagon as a first strike weapon, in states in the northwest of the United States.

According to preliminary calculations, the implementation of this program will cost $50 billion.

In the view of the Democratic Senator Ernest Hollings, even now the majority of senators reject the plan. In particular, he read a letter in which five Democratic and three Republican senators express their dissent with the decision of the administration. Senator Mark Hatfield spoke critically, while Edward Kennedy stated that the deployment of the MX will only intensify the threat of nuclear war. The Reagan plan, Republican Senator Larry Pressler said, is a mistake in the military, social and economic spheres.

Observers consider that the first clashes in Congress over the new program of the American Administration can be expected on 31 November, a day after the opening of the special session of Congress, when the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives will start examining the question of defense allocations. This session will continue for about a month, and if a definite decision is not reached there, the problem will be left to the new Congress elected in the 2 November elections. Let us recall that in this Congress the Democrats, the opposition party, will have 26 seats more than at present. For the government this means even more difficulties in getting their plans pushed through Congress.

Breaking Approximate Parity

LD231816 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpt] Judging by the latest speech of the U.S. President, the White House is still not inclined to heed the voice of reason, considerations of elementary logic or the appeals of millions of his fellow citizens.

Late yesterday evening Reagan informed Congress that he had made the decision to deploy 100 new MX intercontinental ballistic nuclear missiles which are seen by the Pentagon as a first strike weapon. Each of these missiles carries 10 separating, individually targeted warheads. The missiles will be sited in dense pack form at the Francis Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyoming, in special supertough launch silos. This system is due to be commissioned by the end of 1986.

Attempting in some way to justify the decision on the deployment of MX missiles, the head of the U.S. Administration again resorted to arguments about the mythical Soviet threat and did not even refrain from deliberately falsifying data on the correlation of the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and the United States. Many political observers today note that the deployment of the MX missile system represents an integral part of the forced efforts of the U.S. ruling circles aimed at breaking the approximate equality of strategic forces of the Soviet Union and the United States and at achieving, as Reagan calculates, military superiority over the USSR, both in quantitative and qualitative improvements in the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal.

U.S. Personalities' Views

LD232158 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- The decision of President Reagan to deploy new MX strategic missiles in the state of Wyoming has aroused protests of broad American public.

We do not want the south-eastern part of our state to become a target in case of nuclear confrontation, said Frances Russel, head of the coalition of three states against MX. We shall do our best to mobilise the population and to prevent the deployment of this monstrous mass destruction weapon, she pointed out.

Richard Lamm, governor of the state of Colorado, described the decision of President Reagan as a grave mistake. The construction of a military base for MX and its functioning will have most negative consequences for the whole of the region, the governor underlined.

In the opinion of Carl Levin, senator from the state of Michigan, Reagan's plan to deploy 100 MX missiles in Wyoming is the violation of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, signed in 1979 by President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, whose provisions the Reagan administration promised to observe.

Bruce Hamilton, leader of the Sierra Club public organization, pointed out the dangerous social and economic consequences of the deployment of MX. We are chronically short of means to solve the most acute economic problems, including the alleviation of the unemployment problem, while the Reagan administration is wasting tens of billions of dollars on missile systems which are not needed by anybody, he said.

U.S. Public Groups

LD232254 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] San Francisco November 24 TASS -- The decision of the White House to deploy the new MX strategic missile system openly contradicts the interests of the American people and all the world public. This has been stated by Bill Perry, coordinator of the Campaign for Nuclear Arms Freeze in northern California, until recently director of the propaganda department of the Livermore Laboratory, where this system was developed, at a press conference in San Francisco on Tuesday. Contrary to all the statements of the President to the effect that peace is his goal, the decision of the White House irrefutably shows that the U.S. Administration is preparing for a nuclear war.

The decision on the deployment of MX demonstrates that the real objective of Washington which challenged the aspirations of the American people, is the preparation for a first nuclear strike, stressed B. Perry who retired to show his disagreement with this irresponsible course.

Marcy Darnovski, coordinator of the Livermore Action Group, pointed out that the MX system was a component part of a vast program of creating means to deliver a first nuclear strike by the U.S. The realisation of this program shows that the U.S. is basing its policy on aggression and militarism.

The San Francisco for Peace and Work organization points out in its statement that it is necessary to stop MX missiles. The deployment of this system designed to deliver a first nuclear strike is a unilateral measure. It is immoral. We urge the U.S. Administration to heed the demands of the American population, to immediately stop the nuclear arms race and seriously and sincerely start the negotiations on the limitation of strategic armaments, the statement underlines.

It was announced at the press conference that the broad public organization Vandenberg Action Coalition had been set up whose main purpose is the struggle against the deployment of the MX system. This organization is planning to hold a civil disobedience campaign outside the Vandenberg Air Force Base (the state of California) on January 21-28 timed to coincide with test launches of MX from the Vandenberg Proving Ground in the direction of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific.

The statement of the coalition stresses that the deployment of the MX system runs counter to the will of the American people who demonstrated their support for disarmament at polling stations, in demonstrations and marches. The deployment of MX missiles developed in the Livermore Laboratory is a critically dangerous moment in the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

Other Arms Considered

LD232216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 23 Nov 82

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vladimir Gerasichev and Vitaliy Sobolev]

[Excerpt] THE NEW YORK TIMES Information Service comments on President Reagan's decision to deploy 100 new intercontinental ballistic nuclear MX missiles. I shall remind you, comrades, that these missiles have been developed by the Pentagon as a first strike weapon. They are supposed to be deployed at the airbase in the state of Wyoming in special superstrong launching silos.

The press pays attention to the fact that President Reagan (?has a perfect possibility) to increase the number of these missiles in the future. The new missile system is due to be put into operation by the end of 1986. The fact that each of these missiles carries 10 independently targeted warheads attracts attention. In fact, this weapon will increase the nuclear warheads arsenal by 1,000 [word indistinct].

In addition to MX missiles the Pentagon is actively creating a submarine missile complex Trident, an entire fleet of new B-1 heavy bombers and hundreds of land-, air- and sea-based cruise missiles. All this of course does not coincide with White House leaders' statements that the United States intends to take steps in the field of nuclear weapons limitation.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS ON ARMS RACE

Curbing Arms Race

LD240512 Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports: The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community towards curbing the race of the most lethal arms have received broadly based support in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

The committee adopted by an overwhelming majority of vote the draft resolution on the prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and of new systems of such weapons. It instructs the Disarmament Committee to hold talks involving qualified experts with a view to drafting an all-embracing treaty covering all weapons of mass annihilation or possible agreements concerning individual types of such weapons. The resolution stresses the significance of forestalling the use of scientific and technical achievements for evolving new types of weapons.

The committee also approved the draft resolution on concluding an international convention for strengthening the security of the non-nuclear states, against the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons. This international convention is to be of a mandatory nature.

The German Democratic Republic and Cuba were the sponsors of another resolution endorsed by the committee, which stresses the importance for all nuclear powers to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is known, the Soviet Union has already made this pledge.

Proposals Favored

LD240527 Moscow TASS in English 0515 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- The United Nations General Assembly's First Committee has voted overwhelmingly in favour of a number of draft resolutions proposing a freeze on the nuclear arsenals. One of the adopted documents notes the growing danger of the continued arms race as a result of such factors as the increasing accuracy, velocity and destructive power of weapons of mass annihilation and the emergence of the illusory doctrines of "limited" or "winnable" nuclear wars.

The delegates of the United States and other NATO countries voted against these resolutions, sponsored by India, Mexico, Sweden, and a number of other non-aligned and neutral countries. The policy pursued by the NATO countries clearly contradicts the explicitly expressed will of the peoples of those countries. Right after the vote the U.S. national movement for a nuclear freeze published a statement hailing the U.N. decisions.

The official delegates of the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark and other NATO countries attempted to justify their stand in the First Committee with the help of the absurd arguments that the nuclear freeze would allegedly "hamper" the successful continuation of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Proposal on Nuclear Tests

LD232030 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- The Soviet proposal on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests has been supported by the overwhelming majority of states. They voted in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly

for the draft resolution tabled by the Soviet delegation, which substantiates the importance of this constructive measure aimed at curbing the arms race and, in the final analysis, at preventing a nuclear war.

The results of the vote demonstrated once again that the course of the Soviet Union towards taking concrete steps with the aim of curbing military preparations and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe enjoys the broadest support in the world.

The resolution tabled by the Soviet Union contains a call to all the states possessing nuclear weapons not to make any nuclear explosions, as a manifestation of goodwill and with the aim of creating more favorable conditions for working out a treaty on universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, starting from the date agreed upon between them and till the conclusion of the above mentioned treaty, with a corresponding statement to this effect made beforehand.

Nonaligned States' Support

LD241056 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Altogether 98 countries cast their votes in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly for the Soviet Union's draft resolution on the immediate cessation and prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

The returns of the voting at the United Nations have demonstrated anew that the Soviet Union's course of taking real and tangible steps to restrain war preparations and strengthen international security enjoys large-scale support in the world because it meets the aspirations of the peoples and reflects the upsurge of the mass anti-war movement.

Those who support the Soviet peace initiative include India, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria, Yugoslavia and other non-aligned countries. Austria, Sweden, Finland, Ireland and some other Western countries also took a constructive stand.

Participants in the discussion at the First Committee characterised the Soviet initiative as a very timely measure, the implementation of which would diminish considerably the nuclear threat.

The position of the United States, which even withdrew from the tripartite talks to draft a treaty on the universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, was strongly criticised. Mexican delegate Alfonso Garcia Robles said that Washington's position was calling in question the sincerity of the U.S. intentions at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and at other talks.

Soviet representative Viktor Israelyan stressed in his statement that the Soviet Union advocated an immediate ban on nuclear weapon tests, the resumption and successful completion of the tripartite talks on that problem, and the commencement of multilateral talks at the Disarmament Committee to draft a relevant treaty.

The Soviet spokesman recalled that the existence of rough military-strategic parity had been recognised on more than one occasion by Western politicians and military leaders, among them former U.S. presidents and secretaries of state and foreign ministers of Western countries. The Soviet Union, he stressed, rejects in principle a course of military superiority. It does not seek it and does not recognise the right to seek it for any other state.

The Soviet Union's constructive approach to nuclear disarmament can be summarized as the military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments.

USSR Delegate's Address

LD231546 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- The United States and its closest allies in the aggressive NATO bloc are appearing as the main opponents of taking effective measures towards putting an end to the nuclear arms race. This has been shown by the results of voting at the First Committee of the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the draft resolution prohibiting the nuclear neutron weapon.

The resolution is expressing profound concern over the continuation and expansion of the production of the nuclear neutron weapon and its adoption among the weapons arsenals, which accelerates the nuclear arms race and increases the threat of nuclear war.

The resolution stresses the need for immediately starting talks to conclude a convention to ban the development, production, accumulation, deployment and use of the nuclear neutron weapon. The First Committee urged the U.N. General Assembly to include into the preliminary agenda of the scheduled session an item named "Prohibition of the Nuclear Neutron Weapon".

A number of other resolutions have been approved without voting at the latest session of the First Committee, which is continuing a debate on political and security issues, including disarmament. Among them there is a document pointing to the importance of large-scale and permanent mobilisation of world public opinion in support of putting an end to the arms race, above all to the nuclear arms race. In this connection the resolution points out the significance of measures within the framework of the Disarmament Week, which has been held annually from October 24, the day of the founding of the United Nations Organization.

The First Committee has also adopted a resolution prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons. The document contains a request to the Disarmament Committee to continue talks with the aim of the speediest completion of drafting a pertinent treaty so that it could be presented at a regular session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Addressing the First Committee, USSR representative Viktor Israelyan said that the Soviet Union has always actively advocated the prevention of adoption of radiological weapons among the arsenals of states and thus closing another possible channel of the arms race. The Soviet delegation has also drawn attention to the proposal put forward by the USSR at the current U.N. General Assembly session of the need to multiply efforts for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and ensuring a safe development of nuclear power energetics.

PONOMAREV GREETS FOREIGN AMITY GROUPS' MEETING

LD232058 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- An international meeting of representatives of foreign societies of friendship with the Soviet Union and the Soviet public opened today in Moscow. It is devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. A message of greetings to the participants in the meeting was delivered by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

A report was delivered at the meeting by President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship With Peoples of Foreign Countries Zinaida Kruglova. She said that in the past five years the number of societies of the Soviet Union's friends in the world rose to 130. New societies were formed in Spain, India, Mozambique, Kampuchea, Jamaica and other countries. The Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Committee was formed. The number of regional organizations of the Soviet Union's friends increased in the FRG and the USA.

This bespeaks of the high assessment by peoples of the Soviet foreign policy aimed at the consolidation of peace and of the increased interest in the life in the Soviet Union, Zinaida Kruglova said. She stressed that foreign societies of friendship with the USSR, uniting representatives of many political forces, promote the development of a broad dialogue on problems of the improvement of the international climate, the quest of a common approach to the solution of the problem of safeguarding peace.

In his speech Deputy Chairman of the Central Board of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society Nguyen Vinh said: The Vietnamese people are deeply aware that its victories would have been impossible without the October Revolution in Russia, without the heroic exploit of the Soviet people in the struggle against fascism during the Second World War, without the formation of the world socialist system.

The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR which is widely observed all over the world was described as an event of great international significance by member of the presidential council of France-USSR Society Fernand Gambiez. In his speech he stressed that the USSR is a stronghold of peace and security on earth. The Soviet proposals aimed at curbing the arms race and lessening international tension meet the interests of all peoples, he said.

Complete equality of all nations and peoples was achieved in the Soviet Union, said Vice President of the Japanese Association of Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Tatsuro Matsumae. He said that equally high living standards are ensured for everyone in the USSR which has a population of 270 million. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the preservation of world peace.

Taking part in the meeting which will last for three days are representatives of almost 90 countries and of international organizations.

GATT MINISTERIAL SESSION TO OPEN IN GENEVA

Problems Facing Session

LD241030 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Geneva November 24 TASS -- The 38th GATT session at the level of ministers opened here today. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade affiliates 88 states. The session is attended by ministers of foreign trade and economy of those countries. The session is being held in an attempt to find a way out of the impasse in trade relations of the capitalist countries.

The United States, EEC, Japan and a number of other capitalist countries are rent with contradictions. Developing countries suffer from inequitable terms of trade with the West from which only international monopolies benefit. It is believed here that acute struggle, which characterized long preparations for the GATT session, will undoubtedly continue at the session itself.

'Protectionism' Issue

LD231238 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- TASS commentator Stanislav Andreyev writes:

A session of ministers of member countries of GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) is opening in Geneva tomorrow. A GATT conference on such a level is by no means a routine affair. Suffice it to recall that the previous session of such a kind took place nine years ago. The representatives of 88 countries have to discuss an intricate complex of problems, especially if one bears in mind the consistent reduction of international trade in 1981 and this year.

Of course, the current decline in international trade is connected, above all, with the economic crisis in developed capitalist countries. But it would be wrong to explain the current difficulties in international trade entirely by the state of the Western economy.

The most marked negative influence on the present trend of international trade is exerted by the protectionist policy of many developed capitalist states.

It is significant that the latest protectionist steps are often taken on a discrimanatory basis and in defiance of international principles and rules, and this also refers to the provisions of the GATT itself. One cannot but note the amazing contradiction between word and deeds of the governments of a number of Western countries that, declaring their allegiance to the principles of "free trade", increasingly intensify trade restrictions.

The trend of applying restrictive measures in international trade for purely political motives has also been markedly intensified recently. The United States, the main carrier of this course, does not conceal its intention to convert economic and trade relations into a "real factor" of its foreign policy. Resorting to the imposition of various restrictions, the imposition of sanctions or the proclamation of embargoes for the attainment of their political ends, however, the countries initiating such steps undermine the obtaining system of international trade, introduce elements of distrust and willfulness into it, display disregard for the trade interests of other states, including their allies.

Lastly, the developments of recent years have revealed the growing discrepancy between the GATT system and the requirements of trade and economy of developing countries. Some GATT agreements have not enlisted support of the majority of developing countries participating in the agreement.

The signifance of the current GATT session will be assessed not only by the number of participants and the number of adopted declarations. Its results will be determined, above all, by specific decisions and steps, if such are adopted at the session, to combat protectionism and remove obstacles to the further development of international trade in the interests of all and not only a narrow circle of "elected".

EEC's 'Tough Tactics'

LD232122 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

The Common Market today challenged the United States and Japan, saying that it will firmly defend its interests at the GATT ministerial conference which is due to open in Geneva tomorrow. At the 2-day session of the EEC ministerial council at the level of foreign ministers, held here, the decision was taken to use tough tactics in the course of the GATT conference so as to uphold through joint efforts the stand of the EEC on questions of trade.

The EEC will by no means accept accusations against it on the part of the United States, which criticises the single agricultural policy of the community, said at the concluding press conference Foreign Minister of Denmark Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, who chaired the session. The ministers stressed that it is out of the question for the EEC to come to defence positions in Geneva. Our stand there, said the Danish minister, will be offensive. But we shall also participate in elaboration of a broad programme of actions to develop world trade on an equitable and mutually beneficial foundation.

The session of the EEC ministerial council was also attended by foreign trade ministers.

UN COMMITTEE ADOPTS PRINCIPLES ON SATELLITE USE

LD231912 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] New York November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

The Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, meeting in plenary session, by a majority vote adopted the principles regulating the use of artificial earth satellites by states for live television broadcasts. One of the key principles proclaims that an international live television broadcasting system shall be set up only after relevant consultations between states and on the basis of agreements or understandings. This activity, the document points out, must be conducted in such a way that it be in conformity with the development of mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between all states and peoples for the sake of maintaining international peace and security.

The Soviet Union was the first to draw the attention of the community of nations to the necessity of working out such principles. In 1972 the General Assembly adopted a special resolution on this question, sponsored by the USSR, subsequently the United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was working out the draft principles over a number of years. This draft underlay the new important document in international law adopted by the Special Political Committee.

From the very outset the United States tried hard to obstruct the working out of the principles. Advancing as a pretext the thesis of a so-called free stream of information, the Washington administration would like to convert outer space into an arena of confrontation, make sure that near-earth space is used in the ideological war it is stepping up against the socialist countries, the progressive developing states and national-liberation movements. At the last meeting of the Special Political Committee American delegate Charles Lichenstein made a protracted statement expressing dissatisfaction over the draft. Practically no one, however, heeded his opinion. By an overwhelming majority of 88 votes the committee endorsed the principles. Only the United States and a handful of its closest allies voted against. Even such Western countries as Canada, Greece, Ireland, Sweden, Australia and others refused to support the United States stand, but abstained.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS RACE

LD232148 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 23 Nov 82

["United States and NATO Stepping Up Conventional Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS) -- The demand for an increase in the North Atlantic bloc's military potential not only in nuclear means of combat but also conventional ones, accompanied by further spreading of slanderous fabrications about the "threat from the East", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today, is clear testimony to the attempts by Washington and the NATO command to achieve superiority in all spheres of military structure. The main danger, the paper recalls, is represented today by the unprecedented arms race, especially that in nuclear arms, developed by the United States. At the same time one cannot fail to take into account the threat originating in the stepping up of conventional weapons in the United States and NATO countries. Here is why:

The production and stockpiling of conventional weapons, unprecedented in its scope, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA continues, is accompanied by a growth in their exports, with all the ruinous consequences ensuing from this. The United States accounts for about 45 percent of total world arms trade, and the other NATO countries for more than 20 percent. In complete accord with U.S. plans for establishing global and regional U.S. dominance, weapons are sent primarily to countries with reactionary regimes. They are used both for suppression of revolutionary manifestations by peoples and popular liberation movements, and for further stepping up of the U.S. military presence in regions far from the United States.

"The piling up of mountains of all kinds of means of annihilation and destruction by imperialism, primarily the United States," the paper writes, "has the aim of securing military superiority for itself. Although this aim is unrealistic, it is extremely dangerous for it poses a threat to peace and international security."

U.S.-USSR TALKS ON SEA FISHING REPORTED

LD231902 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- John Breaux, chairman of the U.S. Congress's subcommittee on fisheries, wildlife conservation and the environment, stayed here at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. He was received today by the Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Vladimir Kamentsev. The status of bilateral links in fisheries was touched upon during the talk. Positively appraised was the work of the joint Soviet-American company Sea Resources which arranges fishing off the U.S. Pacific coast. This year fishing licenses were issued to 54 Soviet and American ships. It was also noted that joint scientific exploration of the ocean biological resources continued in the recent time without any changes.

Vladimir Kamentsev and John Breaux discussed a number of measures to develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

AFP: USTINOV GREETS NEW PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

OW240722 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, Nov. 24 (AFP) — Soviet Defence Minister Dimitriy Ustinov has sent a congratulatory note to new Chinese Defence Minister General Zhang Aiping, a reliable source said here today, in what observers saw as another sign of Moscow's willingness to continue its overtures toward Beijing. The content of Mr. Ustinov's note is not yet known.

General Zhang, who had participated in the famous Long March of 1934-35, was appointed defence chief at the same time as Wu Xueqian was made the new foreign minister last week.

It seems that no Soviet congratulatory note was sent to Mr. Wu, who took over from Huang Hua last week.

China has yet to react to the new Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Yuriy Andropov's recent statements advocating an improvement in the two countries' relations and stating that the late Mr. Brezhnev's policies in this regard would be continued.

In a Moscow dispatch, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY has reported without comment Mr. Andropov's Monday address to the Central Committee on Sino-Soviet relations.

China sent its condolences at the time of Mr. Brezhnev's death, but has failed to congratulate Secretary General Andropov on his election, as the countries' two communist parties maintain no relations with each other.

U.S. HELPING TAIWAN WAR INDUSTRY VIA RSA, ISRAEL

LD232256 Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Paris November 23 TASS — Taiwan is building ever more war industry enterprises with the help of South Africa and Israel, the French magazine LE POINT reports. The first training jet planes have been built. They are to be followed by a jet fighter which by its characteristics will be able to replace the U.S. F-53 plane adopted by the Taiwan Air Force. Warplants also produce anti-tank guided missiles and ground-to-air missiles. The building of several warships has been completed at military shipyards. Taiwan is developing its war industry, bringing to naught the embargo imposed by the U.S. to arms deliveries to that country. This is the conclusion drawn by the magazine.

As is known, the U.S. is the main economic and trade partner of Israel and South Africa, and (?U.S.) war manufacturers have invested a considerable part of their capital in the war industries of both countries. Thus the way has been found to render military assistance to Taiwan, by-passing the decision officially announced by Washington.

U.S. HAS USE FOR KAMPUCHEAN COALITION GOVERNMENT

OW211050 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Andreyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners, according to U.S. press reports, Washington plans to expand its military assistance to the so-called Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government. At the same time, the U.S. ruling clique is making new efforts to overcome the political isolation of this Coalition Government. Please listen to the following short commentary by Andreyev, a Soviet scholar and expert on international issues:

A U.S. president once said that the United States is willing to support any political braggart or even a criminal as long as he pursues policies beneficial to Washington. It is not hard to know why such notorious persons as Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot have pleased the United States by betraying the interests of the Kampuchean people.

During the period of its bloody rule, the Pol Pot regime barbarously massacred more than 3 million Kampuchean civilians. Nevertheless, such murderers as Pol Pot and his ilk are receiving not only financial assistance from certain Asian countries, but weapons, ammunition and combat equipment. These murderers, doing what their masters wish, constantly launch raids from bases in other countries on Kampuchean villages, and kill old persons, women and children. They are continuing their genocidal activities in Kampuchea. Of course they have aroused general indignation among the people of many Asian countries.

Although the official representatives of certain Asian countries, including Thailand, attempt to deny their connection with the arming of the Kampuchean puppets, facts show that they cannot deny it. Sihanouk, Son Sann and Pol Pot are still obtaining arms from their protectors, just as in the past. In addition, various talks and consultations have been held in the capitals of certain Asian countries in order to enhance foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, which is a sovereign country. Such activities please the U.S. imperialist clique. Washington has never concealed its plan to make the Asian people fight with each other and thus benefit U.S. strategic interests.

Senator Goldwater, a quite influential person in the United States, shamelessly said not long ago that the United States should use the various cliques in Asia to exert pressure on some Asian countries in order to consolidate U.S. forces there. It is very clear that the Kampuchean renegades who betray the Kampuchean people are supported by those who work for imperialists and oppose the independence and security of sovereign Asian countries.

BANGKOK-BASED 'KINGDOM OF LAOS' DENOUNCED

OW230017 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] According to foreign news agencies, the so-called Government of the Kingdom of Laos was established in Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, not long ago. This fake government consists of members of the former Lao royal house in exile and other Lao reactionaries who fled to Thailand and other countries after the Lao People's Democratic Republic was founded in 1975. General Phoumi Nosavan, who was head of Laos' pro-U.S. ultra-right force and enjoyed some reputation, has been appointed chieftain of these puppets. He brought countless woes to the Lao people and was forced to flee to Thailand as early as 1965. Our station observer (Bulatov) has written as follows:

Who needs the farce of establishing the Lao government-in-exile? What is the purpose? We all know that the legitimate government of the republic elected by the Lao people themselves has been at the helm of this Indochinese state for nearly 7 years.

It has carried out socialist transformation according to plan. Under its leadership, Laos is successfully implementing the first 1981-1985 5-year plan of economic and social development. The prestige of the Lao Government on the international stage is rising.

Laos is strengthening fraternal unity with the people of its neighboring countries of Kampuchea and Vietnam. At the same time, Laos has always consistently and resolutely strived for lasting peace, good-neighborly relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in Southeast Asia. It has made some specific proposals, together with the two other Indochinese countries, to reach these goals. For instance, the Lao delegate proposed to the UN General Assembly this year that an international meeting, attended by many countries, be held to discuss the urgent issues of Southeast Asian countries.

The Lao Government's peace proposal and its determination to defend independence and strengthen fraternal friendship with the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples are obviously not agreeable to the tastes of those forces which implement a hostile policy against the Indochinese countries. Those forces believe that the fraternal unity of the Indochinese people will obstruct their plan to seek hegemony. Therefore, they wantonly interfere in the affairs of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and launch armed provocations against them in an attempt to prevent the Indochinese countries from starting a good-neighborly dialogue with the ASEAN countries.

The farce of establishing the government-in-exile of the Kingdom of Laos staged in Bangkok gives expression to the hostile policy against Laos. In fact, the puppets gathered together around General Nosavan are nobodies. Laos' enemies want to use them to disguise the interference in the affairs of Laos. The method of this interference is to train and arm the Lao counterrevolutionaries who have fled abroad, and dispatch them to Laos to plunder, burn and massacre the common people. Now the Lao people's enemies [word indistinct] the terrorists and rig up the notorious Lao government-in-exile as their leadership by modeling it on the Pol Pot Coalition Government.

However, no matter what signboard the enemies of Laos use to cover up their actions, the essence of their policy is very clear. They are making the Lao people live in misery. To speak in a broader way, the schemes and tricks against Laos are components of those external forces' policy of sabotage and seeking hegemony. Those external forces are sparing no effort to keep Southeast Asia unstable and tense today.

Actually, their policy is nothing new, because it is learned entirely from U.S. imperialism, while U.S. imperialism, as we all know, suffered a disgraceful defeat in Indochina. In fact, those who take over from the hands of U.S. imperialism the relay baton of hostility to Laos and other Indochinese countries and implement such policy will also inevitably suffer such defeat.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WEEK IN VIETNAM -- The Azerbaijan SSR has organized a Soviet week in Vietnam. The Vietnamese people have warmly welcomed the delegation of representatives from Azerbaijan SSR. [Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 22 Nov 82 GF]

BUNDESWEHR TO PARTICIPATE IN U.S. RDF GULF PLAN

LD232045 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy writes:

'lans have been drawn up in the USA providing for the participation of Bundeswehr units in the American Rapid Deployment Force. This was reported by the newspaper DIE WELT, which is a mouthpiece of the FRG military and industrial complex and is well-informed on military issues. Washington has already expressed its wish to the West German side: Under that plan Bundeswehr is to assign 80,000 men and officers to be placed under U.S. control.

In the eventuality of a "military-political crisis in the Persian Gulf area", DIE WELT writes, the Americans intend to send to that area a part of their troops stationed in the FRG.

While that corps of the gendarmes "establishes order" in the spirit of the American global strategy, the servicemen of the U.S. Army will be replaced by West German men and officers. Thus the West German Bundeswehr will appear as an auxiliary group of the American Rapid Deployment Force.

As the newspaper points out, the American "plan" is quite specific. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger already informed about it his West German colleague Manfred Wehrner in the course of the latter's recent visit to the USA. Questions pertaining to the implementation of that plan are to be discussed by defense ministers of the North Atlantic bloc.

The FRG Defense Ministry was in a hurry to dissociate itself from reports on the dangerous American plans.

But the democratic public of the FRG is by no means inclined to take for granted the reassuring statements by the Defence Ministry. "The hasty refutations by the defence minister are only evidence of fear of the growing resistance of the country's public and population to the dangerous course of events", the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes in this connection.

FRANCE REJECTS ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

LD232152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] French President Mitterrand has stated that his government will never take part in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. On the contrary, he stressed France's intention to develop constructive dialogue with the socialist countries.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY PLENUM UNDER WAY

LD232150 Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Rome November 23 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Italian Communist Party started its work here today. Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, made a report there about the political situation in the country. He said that the 16th congress of the Italian Communist Party, which was earlier planned to be held in late February of 1983, will be held on March 2-6 of the coming year. Participants in the plenary meeting will discuss, specifically, a political document for the party congress, submitted for their consideration.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH ALGERIAN, SAUDI LEADERS

LD231456 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers November 23 TASS -- A tri-partite meeting was held in the Algerian capital on Monday between Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria, general secretary of the FLN [National Liberation Front] party, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, who are in Algeria on official visits.

According to Algerian press reports, matters aimed at strengthening Arab unity in the struggle against imperialism's and Zionism's conspiracies, for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and for the exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine were discussed at the meeting.

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD231426 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Statement by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee has firmly condemned the provocative actions by the Israeli military in Lebanon and demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the troops of the aggressor. A statement issued by the committee emphasizes that the Soviet public, at one with all people of good will, is demanding restoration of the sovereignty of the legitimate authorities of Lebanon throughout the country's territorial integrity in accordance with the existing resolutions of the United Nations.

Disquieting news is coming from Israel-occupied Lebanon, the statement says. The invaders, ignoring the world public demands, are busy frustrating the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions which envisage the invaders' immediate withdrawal from Lebanon. The invaders are brazenly violating the independence and territorial integrity of the Lebanese republic -- a sovereign Arab state and a U.N. member.

The development of events shows that the presence in Lebanon of the "multinational forces", first of all of U.S. military contingents, is no obstacle to those forces is being used by Israel for continuing the occupation and for developing the newly-captured Lebanese territories.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT VOWS LOYALTY TO PALESTINE ARABS

LD231520 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS -- The Syrian people will never accept a peace based on surrender to Israel. The Arab peoples will continue their struggle for the establishment of genuine peace in the region, said Hafiz al-Asad, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Addressing a forum of Syrian trade unions, the president of the Syrian Arab Republic pointed out that Syria has been and remains loyal to the cause of the Arab people of Palestine who are defending their lawful national rights, the Damascus correspondent of the Soviet newspaper TRUD reports.

Hafiz al-Asad criticized the policy of the United States which defends the aggressor and obstinately obstructs the taking of effective steps against Israel.

Now, when Israel has occupied a substantial proportion of the sovereign and independent state of Lebanon, Washington continues rendering military, political and economic assistance to Tel Aviv.

In the struggle against Israel, the president emphasized, Syria relies on its own forces, on the National Progressive Front, on its friends throughout the world, above all, in the socialist states, headed by the friendly Soviet Union.

The TRUD correspondent next said that the president of Syria highly valued the Soviet military hardware in the Syrian Army. In this context he exposed Western propaganda lies about Soviet weapons and declared, specifically, that Soviet tanks were the best in the world.

The Arab nation must rally on the basis of solidarity to counter hostile plans, and those who oppose this facilitate continuation of the policy of separate deals, the traitorous course of Camp David, the Syrian president pointed out.

ALGERIAN-SAUDI COMMUNIQUE ON MIDEAST ISSUED

LD240008 Moscow TASS in English 2351 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Algiers November 24 TASS -- Just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on condition of the exercise of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, primarily their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state of their own. This is stated in a joint Algerian-Saudi communique on the results of the official visit to Algeria of the King of Saudi Arabia Fahd. The communique was published here Tuesday.

The document points out that both sides reaffirmed their striving to consolidate Arab solidarity and went on record in support of resolutions of Arab summit meetings aimed at consolidating the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people and at liberating the Israeli occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem.

RPP: U.S. DIPLOMACY BETRAYS INTERESTS OF ARABS

LD240948 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. diplomacy is intensifying its efforts to hamper the results of the Fes summit, which underlined Arab states' determination to uphold the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. It is trying to make the Reagan's project for a Middle East settlement a substitute for the Fes summit resolutions.

Reagan's project is actually a new version of the conspiratorial Camp David Project, which most Arab states have totally rejected.

One wonders if Washington ever expected the Arabs to forget its dirty and disgraceful role in the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Is it conceivable that they will forget the bloody massacres of Sabra and Shatila, which were engineered by the U.S. foster child and ally -- Israeli Zionism with the direct encouragement of Washington? Is it possible that the Arabs will ever forget that a deluge of U.S. weapons continue to flow into Israel together with ever-increasing financial aid?

Washington has promised to give the Israeli Zionists $3 billion up to the end of the current fiscal year to compensate for the cost of their aggression in Lebanon. Are not the Arabs aware that these billions bring for them more fearsome scenes of war, violence and bloodshed?

It has become clear more than at any time before that to rely on Washington, which is strategically allied to Israel, means a betrayal of the interests of the Arab nation. Therefore, if Arab capitals have received the news of the return to the area of Philip Habib, the U.S. President's envoy to the Middle East, with great caution, it is because the Arab political leaderships are very well aware of the true value of U.S. promises. They know that the road of maneuvering and deceit pursued by U.S. diplomacy leads only to rendering conditions in the Middle East more complex, and to prolonging the conflict -- a matter that enables the United States to have more opportunities to strengthen its positions and entrench its military presence in the area.

In recent years the United States put this presence into effect in the Gulf region; it has deployed its forces in Sinai, and last but not least has sent its Marines to Lebanon where they are to remain for an indefinite period. Is not all this proof that the United States is not concerned with the establishment of peace in the region, as claimed by U.S. diplomacy and the information media, but with U.S. penetration in the Middle East.

But no matter how hopeless and deadlocked the situation might appear in the Arab area since the recent Israeli aggression in Lebanon, there is a practical way out: It is in the Soviet six-point proposal which is in harmony with the resolutions of the Fes summit and which takes into account the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people -- foremost their right to self-determination and the establishment of their national independence state.

The Soviet Union believes that the realization of any just and all-embracing settlement of the existing dispute in the Middle East demands complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab section of the city of Jerusalem; the endorsement of the legitimate rights of the Palestianian Arab people, including their right to establish their own independent national state; a guarantee of the right of all states of the region to their own national entity within internationally recognized and secure borders; and last but not least, to stop the state of war among the Arab states and Israel. Naturally, all this to be achieved by giving responsible international guarantees.

To realize these hopes naturally requires great effort and a firm solidarity on the part of the patriotic Arab forces, in order to confront the intrigues of the agents of imperialism and the traitors and the advocates of capitulation and collusion with the enemies of the Arab nation.

PDRY RELIGIOUS DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF181832 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] The PDRY religious representatives headed by ('Abd al-Malik Tayyib), [words indistinct], left Uzbek SSR for Moscow today. During their visit to the Uzbek SSR, they acquainted themselves with the life of Uzbek Muslims and conferred with the representatives of clergymen. They also visited Bukhara, Samarkand and [name indistinct]. In a statement to our correspondent, ('Abd al-Malik Tayyib), the head of the PDRY representatives, said the following:

I am very pleased to have visited Uzbekistan. We have witnessed personally that numerous peoples in your republic live in an atmosphere of friendship and [word indistinct] as if they are members of one family. We shall cherish the development achieved in Uzbekistan in the economic and other fields (?of civilization) as an unforgettable memory.

BUSH'S AFRICAN TOUR, MEETING WITH LEADERS VIEWED

LD240924 Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

The capital of Zaire has been the last lap in the many-day "African safari" tour by U.S. Vice President George Bush. Yet before George Bush left Washington many political observers predicted that the trip would be difficult, and it should be said that the forecasts came true. Neither the alluring assurances of friendship with Africa nor promises of financial aid helped the envoy of the White House to fulfill the tasks, that were set to him. Entries of American warships into African ports, which accompanied the visit, did not produce the expected effect. The explanation of that is that the policy of fraternisation with the racists, which was officially proclaimed by the Reagan administration, triggered off in Africa a powerful explosion of anti-American sentiments. The U.S. actions, aimed at splitting African unity, also caused an obviously negative reaction in African countries. As a result, the U.S. prestige there dropped to the lowest ever level. And George Bush, there is every indication, failed to whitewash in the African eyes the soiled facade of the American policy in Africa. The U.S. vice president was compelled to listen to rather unfavourable criticism even in countries which are in Washington's favour.

President of Kenya Daniel arap Moi, for instance, expressed outright perplexity, and said: "How the regime, which disregards the opinion of the whole of mankind can meet friendly understanding on the part of the United States which claims the role of the champion of democracy." [sentence as received]

The attempt of the U.S. vice president to have African leaders' support for Washington's fallacious stand in the Namibian issue has also obviously misfired. Talking to African leaders, George Bush tried to present the Namibian problem as a kind of a "knot" and in order to untie it, it should be approached from both ends, in other words he sought to "tie" the question of decolonisation of Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, where they are know to stay at the request of the legitimate government of the sovereign Angolan state.

In Africa they realise full well why Washington needed that "linkage" to untie the Namibian "knot", which pursues obviously neo-colonialist aims. It is not difficult to draw the conclusion, wrote the Harare newspaper SUNDAY MAIL, that concealed behind this demand is the U.S. desire to put the Government of Angola under a direct threat of attack from the Republic of South Africa.

The negotiations that the U.S. vice president held in African capital cities clearly showed that the United States and independent Africa hold absolutely opposite stands also in the Namibian issue. This is why the attempts of the White House to impose its viewpoint and its will upon African leaders produced no effect. The London newspaper THE TIMES noted that Washington's yet another attempt to make African countries join the demand on withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola suffered a failure.

In capital cities of independent Africa they also noted one more moment linked with the African tour of the U.S. vice president. Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker, who accompanied him in the trip, paid a pre-planned visit to Pretoria where he met with the foreign and defence ministers of the racist reich. The very choice of the interlocutors shows what questions were discussed at the meetings. Chester Crocker's Pretoria visit and the visit of the Foreign Minister of the Republic of South Africa Roelof Botha to Washington, planned this week, could only be qualified as another confirmation of the fact that the Reagan administration intends to continue comprehensively strengthening the military-political alliance with the bitter enemies of independent Africa.

UNSUCCESSFUL COUP ATTEMPT IN GHANA REPORTED

LD241026 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Kotonu November 24 TASS -- A coup attempt was thwarted in Ghana. As was reported by Radio Accra today, J. Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, said that troops loyal to the council had successfully suppressed the attempt to overthrow the existing regime and were now fully in control of the situation in the country.

A curfew lasting from six hours pm to six hours am has been introduced in Ghana.

IZVESTIYA CITES GHANA CHARGE OF CIA SUBVERSION

OW230616 Moscow IZVESITYA in Russian 23 Nov 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Pursuing Subversive Activity"]

[Text] The United States is stepping up subversive activity against Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC). It is implementing a complex of measures aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country, TASS reports.

As the informed Ghanaian newspaper THE WORKERS BANNER reports, the U.S. CIA is financing counterrevolutionary groupings conducting subversive activity against Ghana from the territory of the Ivory Coast and certain other African countries. The American espionage department's plan, THE WORKERS BANNER stresses, is to use its agents to overthrow the PNDC, destroy the foundations of people's rule in the republic embodied in the revolutionary defense committees and install puppets in the country who will obediently carry out the imperialists' will.

Counterrevolutionary elements, the Ghana papers observe, have even succeeded in penetrating the Armed Forces. Both in the Army and among the civilian population, false information about the situation in the country and slanderous rumors have been spread.

The United States, the DAILY GRAPHIC newspaper observes, is doing everything possible to complicate Ghana's economic situation. The (Valko) company, for example, which is controlled by American capital, recently placed more than 600 Ghanaian workers and employees on indefinite leave without pay. CIA agents who have penetrated various ministries and departments are sabotaging measures being taken by the PNDC to develop the national economy. In this context the United States is trying in particular to discredit the economic aid given to Ghana by socialist community countries.

Pressure is also being exerted on the Ghanaian leadership by that obedient tool of imperialism, the IMF, which has agreed to grant a loan to Ghana only if it devalues its national currency -- the cedi. This demand, the newspaper stresses, provokes legitimate indignation in the entire Ghanaian people.

FALKLANDS BUILDUP, REAGAN'S S. AMERICA TRIP VIEWED

LD232326 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The Government of Great Britain has sent to the Falklands/Malvinas Islands a special ship which will be used as a floating barracks for about 1,000 British soldiers on the islands. This report from a Radio Moscow correspondent in the capital of Brazil, Mikhail Mayorov:

Brazilian television showed how a powerful boat was tugging the barracks ship to the shore of the islands where only recently bombs were falling and guns were thundering. The British command announced that there was difficulty in stationing its contingent on the colonial territory, seized by force, and therefore the British soldiers will be living on a ship. The news would have probably passed unnoticed in Latin America if it wasn't for one coincidence: New details connected with the further militarization of the islands in the South Atlantic became known on the eve of President Reagan's trip to the countries of the continent. He is due to arrive in Brazil on 30th November.

The overwhelming opinion is that the chief purpose of the trip is to try and remedy the situation which developed in relations between the United States and the Latin American countries after the Anglo-Argentine conflict. Professor of Political Sciences at the University of Brasilia (David Fleisher), an American by descent, said that because of its open support of London during the conflict the United States lost many of its positions in Latin America. And today the U.S. Administration is faced with the difficult task of restoring trust in Washington on the part of the Latin American countries. Can that be done?

Latin America regards as open cynicism and hypocrisy the efforts of American leaders to try and convince them of Washington's support of the idea of peaceful talks on the status of the Falklands. The continuing militarization of the islands conducted by London, with the blessing and support of Washington, is a very weighty argument which exposes those propaganda maneuvers.

U.S. BLAMED FOR FAILURE OF CARICOM CONFERENCE

LD232036 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Georgetown November 23 TASS -- A conference of heads of government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which was held in Ocho Rios (Jamaica) has ended amid acute contradictions, caused by Washington's militaristic course. Its participants were unable to work out concrete recommendations for solution of topical political-economic problems that face the states of that region. The reason lies in the gross pressure upon the Caribbean countries from Washington, which seeks through its placemen in the CARICOM to draw the community deeper into its orbit, to direct its activities against democratic forces of the region, political news analysts noted.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS CONTINUE

Baybakov Report

OW232202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 28 Morning Edition pp 2-3

["On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 and on Progress in Fulfilling the Plan in 1982; report by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan" -- IZVESTIYA headline; report delivered at 23 November joint session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Great Kremlin Palace; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies!

The USSR Council of Ministers is submitting for your consideration the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 -- the third year of the 11th 5-year plan, which marks a historic new stage in communist creation in our country. The plan has been formulated on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Party Central Committee May (1982) plenum and L.I. Brezhnev's instructions regarding questions of economic and sociocultural building.

The annual plan targets were determined in the light of the national economy's development in the current year and of the proposals of ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers and party, soviet and trade union organs.

This USSR Supreme Soviet session is being held in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm evoked by the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Today the Soviet Union stands before the whole world as a harmonious family of equal republics and a society of monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of the peoples. Socialist competition in honor of the nationwide red-letter day is yielding increasingly substantial results.

The Soviet economy's onward development is evidence of the fundamental advantages of the socialist system, which does not experience crisis, unemployment, inflation and the other defects of the capitalist system.

Yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum discussed and largely approved the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983. Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a long speech at the plenum. The speech offered an all-around analysis of the present state of the Soviet economy and defined the urgent tasks facing the national economy, especially in accelerating production intensification and the improvement of production efficiency; considerably improving capital construction; stepping up the policy of thrift and strengthening state, labor and executive discipline; and establishing rigorous control over the decisions that are taken.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum mobilize the party and the entire Soviet people to scale new heights in the country's economic and social development and to continue the struggle for world peace and the people's security.

On Progress in Fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1982

Comrade deputies!

Before reporting to you on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983, allow me to describe the expected results of the development of the national economy in 1982.

Thanks to selfless work by production collectives and to great organizational and political work by party, soviet and trade union organizations to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, production volume will increase this year, social labor productivity will grow, the range of output will expand and its quality will improve. New equipment and technology are being introduced into the national economy on a considerable scale. The party's social program is being consistently implemented.

The results of the country's economic development are expressed in concentrated form in the growth of national income. In 1982 the amount of it used for consumption and accumulation will be R460 billion and will show an increase of 2 percent over the preceding year. And around 80 percent of the total national income goes directly to ensure the people's prosperity.

Industrial output will increase by 2.8 percent in the current year and will total over R722 billion. As the plan envisaged, the sectors that have developed at a higher rate have been those on which technical progress and the growth of the economy as a whole primarily depend -- machine building, the chemical, petrochemical and gas industries, and a number of others. This has helped improve the sectorial structure of social production, increase its level of technical equipment and introduce progressive forms of organization of labor and production.

The majority of sectors of the fuel and energy complex, machine building and the food and light industry and enterprises, producing cultural, everyday and household goods are fulfilling the targets in terms of output volume

Labor productivity in industry will show an increase of 2 percent. This will account for almost 75 percent of the increase in production.

In accordance with the CPSU's agrarian policy, the saturation of agriculture with modern implements and means of labor has continued this year. The volume of capital investments in agriculture for the whole range of operations will total R37 billion.

Gross agricultural output in 1982 is expected to be R124 billion, or 3 percent more than in 1981. Production of grain, oilseed crops, sugar beets, potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce has increased. Procurement of coarse and succulent fodder on kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum gave a great stimulus to rural working people's desire to improve production efficiency and the end results.

Special mention should be made of the achievements of those who, despite the difficulties, managed to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the sale of the most important types of agricultural output to the state. First of all, there are the grain growers of Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, Tambov, Kursk and Ulyanovsk Oblasts, the Tatar ASSR, Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kustanay, Aktyubinsk, Kharkov, Poltava and Cherkassy Oblasts. A good harvest of grapes and fruits has been obtained in Moldavia. The farms of the Azerbaijan SSR fulfilled and overfulfilled the plans for the sale of plant-growing output to the state in terms of practically all the indicators. Production of tea and citrus fruits in the Georgian SSR increased. Quite a good cotton harvest has been grown in the Central Asian republics.

It is now more important than ever to ensure the safekeeping and timely processing of all the agricultural output that has been obtained. At the same time, it must be noted that this year, once again, losses of part of the harvest of vegetables, cucurbits and fruits have been allowed to occur through the fault of certain economic leaders. Those who bear responsibility for the safekeeping of output must clearly be called personally to account with the utmost strictness.

The main attention must be paid to successfully carrying out the livestock wintering and improving livestock raising productivity. The rational utilization of fodder resources must be ensured on every farm so that the greatest possible return on them is obtained.

The total freight turnover of all types of transport will show an increase. Transport's level of material and technical equipment has grown.

A large program of capital construction is being fulfilled in 1982. Fixed capital worth over R118 billion, or R5 billion more than last year, will be commissioned using state capital investments. By the beginning of 1983 the country's fixed production capital will total over R1.3 trillion.

Major industrial enterprises and new shops and production units are being commissioned and many plants, factories, mines and pits are being modernized or reconstructed.

Mechanized livestock units and complexes to house livestock and poultry have been commissioned in agriculture. Around 690,000 hectares of irrigated and 750,000 hectares of drained land will have been commissioned during the year. Capacities in the agroindustrial complex sectors are increasing.

Over 10,000 km of main gas pipelines will be commissioned this year, including the Urengoy-Novopskov and Torzhok-Ivatsevichi gas pipelines, and the construction of the Urengoy-Petrovsk gas pipeline will be largely completed. Work to construct the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, which will be around 4,500 km long, is being carried out at an increasing pace.

Construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad is continuing. By the end of the year 2,700 km of track will have been laid out of the total length of 3,500 km.

Measures aimed at improving the people's living standards have been implemented in 1982, in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The wage rates and salaries of workers and employees in the coal industry and mine construction in the Donetsk, Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Pechora coal basins have been increased this year. The introduction of long-service bonuses for personnel has continued in a number of sectors. Additional benefits in terms of labor remuneration have been instituted for personnel in the light and fish industries. The granting to women working or studying full time away from their production unit of part-paid leave to care for children aged under 12 months and of a once-only grant of R50 on the birth of the first child and of R100 on the birth of the second and third children has been extended to all regions of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR and the Baltic Republics.

The average monthly money wage of workers and employees will show an increase of 2.6 percent, and kolkhoz members' remuneration will increase 4 percent. Social consumption funds will reach R128 billion and will increase by almost 5 percent compared with last year; per capita payments and benefits from these funds will show an increase of almost R20.

One important task in developing the economy is to satisfy the population's growing effective demand. Retail trade turnover will reach R298.6 billion in 1982. However, demand for a number of food and nonfood goods is still not being fully satisfied. This is explained not only by the shortage of certain goods as a result of the limited nature of resources of agricultural and industrial output, but also to a considerable extent by the sluggishness of many trading organizations and industrial enterprises and by the poor study of demand, as a result of which completely unjustified shortages often arise.

The improvement of the population's housing conditions is a most important direction of the social policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. Housing with a total area of almost 107 million square meters will be commissioned in 1982 using all sources of finance. Around 10 million people will have received new apartments and improved their housing conditions. New municipal and consumer service, education, culture and public health projects have been commissioned.

In noting the successes achieved in developing the national economy in 1982, it has to be said that a number of ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations are failing to fulfill the plan targets, especially in the sphere of improving production efficiency. Through their fault the country is suffering a shortfall in supplies of certain important types of output for production purposes and of consumer goods.

The economy's growth rate is being affected by the shortfall [nedobor] in agricultural output and the lag in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical, timber, pulp and paper industries and a number of other sectors. Railroad transport is failing to cope with its tasks for freight shipments, which in many cases is disrupting economic ties and the normal labor rhythm. Labor productivity is growing at an insufficient rate. The targets for saving material and fuel and energy resources and introducing new equipment and technology are not being completely fulfilled.

There are frequent cases where enterprises, while fulfilling the plans in terms of volume indicators, fail to meet contract commitments, which places their partners in a difficult position.

The shortcomings in capital construction are being eliminated only slowly, the normative schedules are not being kept to, the cost of construction of projects is high and the amount of uncompleted construction is great. In a number of sectors the plans for commissioning production capacities and fixed capital are not being fulfilled.

This applies above all to construction projects of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry. Great blame for this also lies with the construction ministries, especially the USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction.

Ministry, association, enterprise and construction project leaders and union republic councils of ministers must take effective measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in management and the organization of production and labor.

The Main Tasks, Rates and Proportions of the Development of the USSR's National Economy in 1983

Comrade Deputies!

The state plan for 1983 has been formulated in accordance with the CPSU's socioeconomic strategy aimed at accelerating the intensification of all sectors of social production and improving social production efficiency, widely introducing the achievements of science and technology, modernizing base sectors of industry and transport, consistently and rapidly developing the agroindustrial complex, increasing output of consumer goods, and implementing a rigorous policy of thrift in the national economy. The resolution of these tasks will ensure the further boosting of Soviet people's prosperity, the growth of the end results of work and the strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The plan reflects the demands of the party and the government regarding the further improvement of planning and the economic mechanism. The comprehensive approach toward the development of interconnected sectors and the efficient organization of inter-enterprise [mezhkozyaystvennyy] ties has been stepped up and the necessary material reserves have been formed.

It should be noted that in determining the rate and proportions of the economy's development in the annual plan, the USSR Council of Ministers paid special attention to the tasks of accelerating the growth of social labor productivity and to the rational use of manpower and material resources.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY in all sectors of the national economy will grow at a higher rate in 1983 than it did in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Overall, social labor productivity will increase by more than 3 percent during the year.

The national saving in the number of working people will be 3.3 million people in 1983, as against 2 million in 1982.

It is planned to obtain 95 percent of the increase in national income and 91 percent of the increase in industrial output through improved labor productivity. In agriculture, construction and transport the entire increase in production must be obtained through improved labor productivity.

The most rational and thrifty utilization of RAW MATERIAL AND FUEL AND ENERGY RESOURCES is assuming ever-increasing importance under present conditions. The 1983 plan sets for USSR ministries and departments and the union republics targets for saving fuel, energy, ferrous and nonferrous metals and construction, chemical and other materials.

It must be stressed that their fulfillment must be one of the most important criteria for assessing the results of the economic activity of ministries, associations, enterprises and construction projects.

The fuller utilization of SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS is a major reserve for savings. In 1983 it is planned to save around R4 billion of primary raw materials by this means.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must formulate and implement measures to increase the collection of secondary raw materials and to expand the capacities for processing them and must establish strict control over the timely commissioning of those capacities.

An important indicator of production intensification is the improved utilization of production capacities. Higher targets for the utilization of capacities through the improvement of equipment's shift index, the elimination of "bottlenecks" and the improvement of the organization of production and labor are envisaged for a number of sectors of industry in 1983.

The plan outlines a substantial increase in capacities through the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises. The capital investments channeled into these purposes will total around R24 billion, which is 10 percent more than in 1982.

The indicators of social production efficiency, which are higher compared with 1982 and with the 5-year plan targets for the upcoming year, will make it possible to accelerate the Soviet economy's rate of development and to create the necessary conditions for the resolution of social problems.

By comparison with 1982 the growth rates of and absolute increases in national income and industrial and agricultural output are increasing. In 1983 it is planned to secure an increase of 3.3 percent or R15 billion in the national income used for consumption and accumulation, as against the R9 billion expected in the current year. The volume of industrial production will increase by 3.2 percent or R23 billion, as against around R20 billion in 1982.

Almost the entire increase in national income next year is being channeled into consumption.

Increased preferential growth of the output of group B industry compared with group A is planned. It will increase by 3.5 percent, as against 3.1 percent for group A.

In order to fulfill these targets, ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers and enterprise collectives must seek to improve efficiency and quality in every possible way, make rational use of worktime and material resources and ensure smooth cooperation among all components of the national economy.

The Development of Industry

Comrade Deputies!

A leading role in implementing the CPSU's economic strategy belongs to socialist industry, on whose development, as you know, the boosting of all sectors of the national economy and the satisfaction of the Soviet people's material and spiritual needs depends.

In elaborating the 1983 plan for industrial production the government has proceeded on the basis of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the period, particularly in relation to consumer goods production, and also of the need to improve national economic proportions.

The VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION in 1983 is planned at R745 billion. Increasing preferential growth rates are planned for machine building and the chemicals and gas industries as well as for sectors connected with the implementation of the Food Program.

The plan devotes a lot of attention to the development of the FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX. At the present time, elaboration of the country's energy program is basically complete for a long period to come. It incorporates the technical reequipping and development of the oil and gas extraction, petroleum processing and coal industries, the introduction of new power generating capacity and a universal regime of economizing on energy resources.

As the country's economic potential increases and the power-worker ratio rises, increasingly high demands are made on the fuel and energy complex sectors. In developing our mineral wealth Soviet people are going to uninhabited and inaccessible regions of Siberia and the Far East in pursuit of oil and gas. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that extraction of oil and gas in western Siberia and their transportation to the European part of the country must be major elements of the energy program of the 11th and 12th 5-Year Plans.

In 1983 it is planned to generate 1,405 billion kilowatt-hours of ELECTRICITY, or 3.3 percent more than this year. Two-thirds of the planned increase will be obtained at nuclear and hydroelectric stations. In this connection the Ministry of Power and Electrification must ensure on-schedule commissioning and uninterrupted operation by the assemblies at the Smolensk, south Ukrainian and Kursk AESes.

The level of power generation planned for 1983 will facilitate meeting national economy demand as long as targets for saving power are fulfilled without fail. Higher rates of increase in electricity consumption are envisaged in agriculture and transportation and for local utility needs and the production of some important types of industrial goods.

OIL AND GAS CONDENSATE extraction is planned to total 619 million tons in 1983, which corresponds to the 5-year plan targets. The main increase in oil by almost 18 million tons compared to the current year to reach a total of 372 million tons. This constitutes 60 percent of unionwide extraction. At the same time, oil extraction will decline slightly in areas of the Urals, the Volga Region, the North Caucasus and the Ukraine because a number of deposits are worked out.

GAS extraction is planned to total 529 billion cubic meters, which is 3 billion cubic meters more than planned for the [etot] year in the 5-year plan. The total increase in 1983 will be 29.5 billion cubic meters of gas. Western Siberia will account for 51 percent of total gas extraction as against 46 percent in 1982.

The 1983 plan confronts the construction ministers and oil and gas industry workers with complex tasks in connection with the large volume of capital construction. They have to ensure within the deadlines fixed the commissioning and speediest startup of new production capacities, while showing concern at the same time for housing and sociocultural construction.

COAL extraction is to increase by 2.3 million tons to reach a total of 723 million tons. However, the planned increase will not allow us to reach the 5-year plan target level for 1983. This is due mainly to reduced output from the Ukranian SSR Ministry of the Coal Industry as a result of lagging on the preparation and cleaning operations front. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Ukranian SSR Council of Ministers must take urgent measures to ensure the fulfillment of the set plan for coal extraction.

In the complex of sectors producing CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS a particularly important place is occupied by ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry.

Production of FINISHED ROLLED FERROUS METAL SECTION is planned at the level of 106.5 million tons in 1983, or 2.5 million tons more than in 1982. Higher rates of increase are envisaged here for the production of economical types of metal product. Thus, output of sheet rolled metal section and coated plate metal is to increase by 23 percent, low-alloy rolled steel by 19 percent, heat-hardened rolled section by 17 percent, cold-rolled ribbon steel by 14 percent and cold-rolled sheet by 13 percent.

The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must improve the work of the ore mining and by-product coke industry and speed up the technical reequiping of metallurgical enterprises and the introduction of new equipment and improved technological processes.

IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY increased production of aluminum, copper, nickel and other nonferrous metals is envisaged through better utilization of existing production capacities and the assimilation of new ones, development of the ore base, comprehensive processing of raw materials and fuller utilization of secondary resources.

High rates of growth are planed for the main types of output in the CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: mineral fertilizers by 5.8 percent; synthetic resins and plastics by 9.1 percent; and chemical fibers and yarns by 9 percent. Output of chemical plant protection agents, synthetic rubbers, casings, piping made of polymer materials and other products will increase. The production of progressive types of plastics will be developed at a faster pace.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and Ministry of Petroleum Refining and the Petrochemical Industry must eliminate lags at certain production facilities and speed up the assimilation of newly created capacities at chemicals enterprises, especially for the output of synthetic resins and plastics and the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents.

IN THE TIMBER, PULP AND PAPER AND WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY the planned production volumes will cover the national economy's requirements. There will be increased production of progressive substitutes for commercial lumber -- wood boarding, cardboard for packaging, process woodchip and other materials.

As you know, the pace and standard of technical reequipping of all sectors of the national economy depend primarily on the results of the machine builders' work. The most important trend in the development of MACHINE BUILDING AND METALWORKING in 1983 will be an increase in the quality of machines produced, priority growth for the production of high-productivity and economical equipment and reduction of the metals-intensiveness of machinery. The plan outlines a 4.8-percent increase in machine building and metalworking output.

The volumes of power industry equipment production envisaged meet the needs of home power generation and exports.

In accordance with the planned extraction and transportation of natural gas, output of gas pumping assemblies for main gas pipelines will increase by more than 22 percent.

The planned volume of metallurgical equipment production affords the possibility not only of fully fitting out metallurgical industry projects nearing completion but also of directing some of that output into renewing existing enterprises' fixed capital.

Output of agricultural machines is planned at the level of the 5-year plan targets and will increase by 8.4 percent compared with 1982. Production of machines for livestock raising and fodder production and of technological equipment for the food sectors of industry is planned on the basis of the Food Program targets.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the other machine building ministries must take steps to raise the quality and reliability of machinery and equipment and accelerate the output of new, high-productivity equipment for the widespread introduction of industrial technologies and the comprehensive mechanization of agricultural operations. Agriculture's spare parts requirements will be met more fully.

In order to intensify production, increase productivity and improve working conditions, more than 7,700 program-controlled automatic manipulators will be manufactured in 1983. This is 1.4 times higher than the 5-year plan target and 1.8 times the output in 1982.

Considerable growth is envisaged in the production of CONSUMER goods.

In light industry, a 2.7-percent increase in production compared with 1982 is envisaged. The range of fabrics, clothing and footwear in increased demand among the population will be improved and expanded. There will be a considerable increase in the output of bed linen waterproof coats, dresses and jackets made from fabric mixtures and sports footwear.

Production of cultural and consumer goods and household articles is planned to total almost R53 billion and will increase by 8 percent.

The plan outlines the renewal of the range and improvement of the quality and technical parameters of consumer durables. The output of color televisions, large refrigerators, washing machines, cassette recorders, movie film, plastic articles, crockery, and yard and truck garden tools and implements will increase.

I want to report to the deputies that the party Central Committee and the government have recently been adopting measures to increase the role of union republic councils of ministers, ministries, departments and local organs in increasing the production and raising the quality of consumer goods and in improving supplies of various kinds of goods to the population.

Unfortunately, at the local level, questions connected with consumer goods output are still not always resolved operationally, and reserves available for doing this are not always fully utilized.

Certain leaders prefer to wait for goods to be delivered from the center, or they ship in from other rayons and oblasts and sometimes even other republics even the simplest of articles which could be manufactured locally. What is more, this requires neither large capital investments nor expensive imported raw materials.

The union republic councils of ministers and many ministries and departments, including heavy industry, are given targets for the first time in the plan for the production of consumer goods per ruble's worth of wages. This will tie in with the question of the population's monetary incomes and the question of consumer goods production, not only across the country as a whole but also in individual republics and oblasts.

The Development of the Agroindustrial Complex and the Implementation of the Food Program.

Comrade Deputies!

Our party's general line of resolving social problems as a priority and increasing the people's prosperity was embodied in the Food Program for the period through 1990 approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. This multifaceted, targeted program is a major component part of the party's economic strategy. Its distinguishing feature is a comprehensive approach which envisages combining the efforts of agriculture and the associated sectors of industry, transport, procurements and trade for the sake of achieving the common ultimate aim of ensuring the population's provision with all types of foodstuffs and considerably improving the structure of the diet.

The 1983 plan for the development, material-technical supply and financing of the agro-industrial complex sectors has been elaborated in accordance with the 5-year plan and Food Program targets.

Altogether, approximately R47 billion in capital investments, or 4.3 percent more than in the current year, is being directed into the development of the agroindustrial complex sectors. Within this total the amount of capital investment in the construction of fodder production and fodder preparation projects will increase by 15 percent and that in vegetable and potato stores and fruit stores will increase by 23 percent. It is planned to direct R5.2 billion in state capital investments, or 8 percent more than in 1982, into housing and municipal and cultural and consumer construction for working people in agriculture.

In 1983 agriculture will receive a large quality of trucks of various carrying capacities, high-powered tractors, tractor-trailers, improved combines, machinery for mechanizing livestock raising and other high-productivity equipment. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers to agriculture will total 22.8 million tons expressed in terms of 100-percent nutrient substances, which is in accordance with the 5-year plan targets.

Some 676,500 hectares of irrigated land will be commissioned, 714,600 hectares will be drained and an area of almost 4 million hectares of pastureland will be supplied with water through state capital investments.

Gross agricultural output in 1983 will total R137.3 billion and will increase by R13 billion, or by 10.5 percent, compared with 1982.

The plan envisages stepping up the intensification of agricultural production and increasing its efficiency on the basis of more rational utilization of land, equipment, manpower and material resources. Growth of arable and livestock sector output must be achieved primarily through increased crop yields, strengthening of the fodder base and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology.

The volume of arable production and procurements is planned basically at the level of the 5-year plan targets for 1983.

The volumes of livestock produce output and procurements, however, as well as of deliveries of meat and milk to unionwide stocks have been set somewhat below the 5-year plan targets for the year, this being due mainly to underproduction of forage grain in the current year.

The plan outlines further development of kolkhoz members' workers', and employees' individual subsidiary plots. They will be given what help is possible in acquiring the necessary implements, fodder, piglets, young poultry and fertilizers and also in working areas of land near homesteads and in selling surplus produce.

Experience shows that organizing and developing subsidiary plots at industrial, construction, transport and other enterprises results in considerable extra livestock and vegetable produce being made available to the working people. In this connection ministries, departments and union republics must do all they can to expand the creation of agroshops attached to enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction.

An important role in implementing the Food Program is allocated to the FOOD INDUSTRY.

In 1983 meat production will increase by 6.1 percent, animal fat by 8.4 percent, cheese by 6.8 percent and canned goods by 4 percent. The output of ready-to-use, semi-finished, culinary and sausage products, fresh-frozen fruits and vegetables, potato products, wholemilk products, sugar and vegetable oil will be expanded.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetables Farming must implement measures to ensure a considerable improvement in the quality of the output they produce, to reduce raw materials wastage, to expand the range and ensure wider introduction of waste-free technologies, and to create capacities for storing agricultural produce.

In 1983 production of commercial fish products for food will increase by 2 percent, including a 7-percent increase for live and frozen fish, 21 percent for herring, 8 percent for dried and cured fish and 16 percent for cured sturgeon [balyshnyy] products.

The Development of Transport and Communications

Comrade Deputies!

The development of transport and communications is allocated a considerable place in the plan for 1983.

The plan outlines a 3.6-percent increase in freight turnover for all types of transport. The biggest increase in freight turnover will apply to pipeline transportation.

The freight turnover of railroad transport will increase by 2.2 percent, which would meet the national economy's requirements for freight shipments.

It is planned to commission almost 1,100 km of new railroad lines and second tracks next year. Railroad transport will receive several tens of thousands of mainline freightcars and a large number of units [sektsii] of mainline diesel and electric locomotives.

The fulfillment of the projected targets will require that the Ministry of Railways take effective measures to eliminate the serious shortcomings in the leadership of railroads' operational activity and in the organization of timely locomotive and freightcar repairs and to strengthen technological and labor discipline everywhere.

Freight consigners and recipients must comply strictly with the norms for the time taken by loading and unloading operations.

In maritime transport freight shipments on foreign voyages by ships of the home fleet will increase by almost 3 percent.

The projection for motor vehicle transport freight turnover for the national economy as a whole is 468 billion ton-kilometers. Around 12,000 km of hard-surfaced motor roads will be commissioned.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers to display a more exacting approach toward determining freight shipments by motor transport and to seek to ensure a sharp reduction in empty journeys by trucks and the economical expenditure of fuel.

Next year passenger traffic for all types of transport will increase by 1.5 percent, which will make it possible to satisfy the population's needs more fully.

Communications and television will be further developed.

The creation of the country's integrated automated communications network based on the introduction of the most modern systems of relaying information will continue. The length of intercity telephone channels will increase and the commissioning of rural general-purpose automatic telephone exchanges and also of internal and dispatcher telephone links on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in other agricultural enterprises and organizations will increase by 30 percent compared with the 5-year plan target. Some 90 percent of the population will be covered by television broadcasting.

Capital Construction

Comrade Deputies!

The buildup of the USSR's economic potential and the modernization of the national economy's fixed capital depend to a decisive extent on the volume of capital investments and the efficiency with which they are utilized.

According to the 1983 plan, capital investments from all sources of finance will total R144.8 billion. They will increase by 3.2 percent compared with 1982 and will be a little higher than the 5-year plan targets. The volume of construction and installation work is planned at R71 billion -- the level expected in the current year.

The plan envisages an improvement in the technological structure of state capital investments. The share represented by expenditure on equipment will increase to 42.1 percent in 1983, as against 39.1 percent according to the 5-year plan. The share represented by construction and installation work will decrease accordingly.

The ceilings [limity] on construction and installation work for the fuel and energy sectors, the leading machine building sectors and light and food industry will be considerably higher than the expected level for 1982. The volume of construction and installation work in ferrous metallurgy, the chemical, timber, wood processing and pulp and paper industries and the construction materials industry will also increase.

It should be noted that certain ministries, departments and union republics are not paying due attention to renewing and improving existing fixed production capital and are still trying to resolve questions of sectors' development through new construction. This attitude toward an important state matter must be radically changed. The modernization of existing fixed production capital must be the leading direction in the development and improvement of production. It is toward this that the decisions of the party and government direct economic leaders.

The plan for 1983 pays special attention to accelerating the commissioning of capacities and projects. It is planned to commission fixed capital with a total value of R125.4 billion using state capital investments. In the process the commissioning of fixed capital will increase by 5.9 percent while the growth in state capital investments will be 4.4 percent, which will make it possible by the end of 1983 to reduce [the amount of] uncompleted construction and to bring it down to 78 percent of the annual volume of capital investments, as against 85 percent in 1982.

Work has been carried out to concentrate capital investments and construction organizations' capacities on the most important construction projects. To this end, the number of new construction starts on production projects has been reduced by an estimated cost of over R3 million.

All this shows the planned improvement in the efficiency of capital investments and construction production.

At the same time considerable above-normative volumes of uncompleted construction will still persist in nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the chemical, petroleum refining and pulp and paper industries and certain other sectors.

With a view to fulfilling the capital construction targets envisaged by the plan the USSR Council of Ministers has instructed all the construction ministries and departments to formulate and implement measures to improve the utilization of capacities and the organization of construction production.

The Development of Science and Technology

Comrade Deputies!

In 1983 it is planned to further develop scientific research and planning and design work and to increase the scale of the introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements helping to switch the economy to the path of intensive development and to improve social production efficiency.

The state plan includes more than 1,000 targets for the assimilation of new types of output and more than 300 targets for the introduction of new technologies and measures to mechanize and automate production. In all, counting ministry and department plans, it is planned to assimilate around 4,000 new types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials.

The implementation of the 170 scientific and technical programs included in the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for the 11th 5-Year Plan period will be continued. The main direction of these programs is the creation, assimilation and widespread introduction of new equipment and technological processes ensuring savings in manpower and materials expenditure and an improvement in output quality.

The assimilation in production of new technical facilities and technological processes, and also the planned increase in the volume of their introduction, will promote the renewal of output and production capital, the improvement of their technical standard and the improvement of the economic indicators of national economic sectors' development.

The introduction of new technological processes involving the utilization of plasma metalworking methods will be accelerated.

In instrument making it is planned to assimilate the production of 560 new types of instruments, means of automation and computer equipment promoting improved efficiency in management, control and regulation systems in industry, agriculture and other sectors. The production of a number of general industrial instruments using microelectronics, optical electronics and computer equipment and of complexes of instruments for seeking and prospecting for minerals, for scientific research and for monitoring the state of the natural environment will be organized.

The plan provides for the priority appropriation of funds for work associated with implementing scientific and technical programs and with developing fundamental and applied research on the most important problems of the natural and social sciences.

The sum being channeled into financing scientific research work is R25.5 billion, or 6.2 percent more than in 1982, notwithstanding the 3.3 percent growth in national income.

Ministries and departments must formulate measures to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the development of science and technology, since social production intensification is inconceivable without this.

Social Development and the Improvement of the People's Prosperity

The implementation of the measures outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress to solve major social problems and improve the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards will be continued in 1983. The growth in consumer goods production and the volume of services and the increase in the consumption fund's share of national income will make it possible to increase per capita real incomes next year by 3.0 percent, as against the average annual increase of 1.8 percent in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. Social consumption funds will increase by 4.7 percent during the year and will total R134 billion.

It is planned to increase the average monthly money wages of workers and employees to R180.4 and the labor remuneration of kolkhoz members to R130 per month, increases of 1.9 and 2.1 percent respectively by comparison with 1982.

The plan takes into account additional spending of R3.4 billion on improving the people's living standards, including spending of over R2 billion on measures in the sphere of labor remuneration. In 1983 these funds will be used to raise the salaries of leading personnel, specialists and employees of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises situation in regions of Siberia, the Far East and the Urals and in the RSFSR Central Chernozem Region and Nonchernozem Zone. At the aforementioned enterprises, wage supplements for continuous service at the given enterprise will be introduced and additional leave for workers engaged in livestock raising will be instituted, regional wage coefficients for personnel on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises will be introduced in the majority of oblasts of the Urals and Kazakhstan, and other measures will also be implemented in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on implementing the Food Program.

State aid to families with children will be stepped up. The granting of part-paid leave to working mothers to care for children aged up to 12 months and of one-time maternity benefits will be completed throughout the territory of the country.

The payment of a monthly children's allowance in poorly-off [maloobespechennyy] families with an average per capita income of less than R75 per month will be extended in regions of the Far East, Siberia and the north of the USSR. Additional benefits to pay for trips to Young Pioneer camps are being instituted.

A number of measures in the sphere of working people's social insurance will be implemented. It is planned to improve pensions for people who have worked in the same enterprise or institution for at least 25 years, or 20 years in the case of women with children. It is also planned to carry out other social measures. Counting 1983, the total spending on these purposes since the start of the 5-year plan will be R7.3 billion.

The repayment of state internal loan bonds will continue.

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade will increase by 5.4 percent in 1983 and will total R314.6 billion.

The plan envisages increasing by comparison with 1982 the market allocations for all goods in mass demand and especially for cultural, everyday and household goods. The market allocations of construction materials will increase substantially.

The annual volume of CONSUMER SERVICE sales to the population will increase by 6.8 percent, including 8.2 percent in rural areas. Higher growth in consumer services is envisaged in the country's eastern regions.

In 1983, as in preceding years, housing construction will be carried out on a broad front. Using all sources of finance, it is planned to commission housing with a total area of 106.6 million square meters, which is more than the 5-year plan target for this [etot] year. The volume [as published] of housing construction cooperatives will increase considerably. It is planned to use their funds to construct housing with a total area of 7.9 million square meters, as against the expected commissioning of 5.3 million square meters in 1982.

The initial payment for members of housing construction cooperatives has been lowered from 30-40 percent of the cost of the apartments to 20-30 percent. The repayment period of the loan granted by the state has been extended to 25 years, and other benefits have also been instituted for certain groups of the population.

New education, cultural and public health projects will be commissioned in 1983.

Using state capital investments and other sources of finance, it is planned to construct general educational schools with 795,000 places, including 468,000 places in rural areas. More than 40 million pupils will study in general educational day schools in the 1983-1984 academic year, 12.3 million of them in extended-day schools and groups. Over 16 million children will study at permanent preschool institutions.

Next year 2.1 million specialist with higher or secondary specialized education will be turned out and the total number of specialists with diplomas employed in the national economy will reach 32 million.

New hospitals with 52,000 beds and dispensary and polyclinic establishments capable of handling 81,000 visits per shift will be commissioned.

Medical industry production will increase by almost 5 percent. The production of effective new medicines and medical equipment will be started up.

Working people will receive new health resorts -- rest homes, boardinghouses and sanatoriums. The network of Young Pioneer camps and tourist bases will expand.

The union republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments, trade union organs and local soviets must constantly monitor the fulfillment of the plan for the construction of apartment blocks, schools, preschool institutions, hospitals and polyclinics and ensure their timely commissioning.

The Protection of the Environment and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources

In our country the state earmarks sizable material and financial resources for the protection of the environment.

The 1983 plan envisages commissioning from state capital investments sewage purification installations with a total capacity of 4.6 million cubic meters per day and units to trap and neutralize harmful substances in waste gases with a capacity of 40 million cubic meters of gas per hour. This will help protect the air and water from pollution.

Industrial enterprises' requirements for water resources will be satisfied largely by increasing the volume of recycled and successively used water. In 1983 its share of total water consumption for industrial production purposes will be more than 70 percent. The capacity of the newly commissioned recirculating water supply systems will be 24 million cubic meters per day.

The plan pays considerable attention to the protection of soil from wind and water erosion. To this end it is planned to plant forest strips with an area of over 50,000 hectares and to terrace around 10,000 hectares of steep slopes. It is planned to channel over R175 million in capital investments into the construction of antierosion hydraulic engineering installations.

The 1983 plan envisages returning over 130,000 hectares of disturbed [narushennyy] land to the country's agriculture and forestry through recultativation, which is 4.6 percent more than this year.

The use of biological methods of combating pests and diseases of agricultural plants and forests will be further developed. New preserves will be established and hunting land will be expanded.

Measures to expand the comprehensive utilization of minerals and to reduce losses of them during extraction and enrichment are envisaged. The completeness of the recovery of coal and fuel shales, ferrous and nonferrous metal ores and other minerals from the earth's interior will increase. A number of ministries will start implementing a targeted program to ensure the comprehensive utilization of the main types of mineral resources.

In all, R1.9 billion of state capital investments will be channeled into implementing nature conservation measures in 1983.

The Siting of Production Forces and the Development of the Union Republics' Economies

Comrade Deputies!

In our multinational state the economy of each republic occupies an important place in the unionwide division of labor and makes an increasingly weighty contribution to the country's national wealth.

The 1983 plan envisages the further economic and social development of all the union republics and economic regions.

Special attention is being paid to developing the agroindustrial complex everywhere, improving soil fertility, creating a stable fodder base and intensifying livestock raising. Measures have been outlined to increase production, improve the quality and expand the range of consumer goods and to improve the population's socioeconomic living conditions.

The economy of the country's eastern regions will continue to develop at an accelerated rate.

With a view to more fully supplying the national economy with energy resources, it is planned to commission the Lokosovo gas refinery with a refining capacity of 1 billion cubic meters of gas per year and new turbine units at the Surgut GRES No 1, the Krasnoyarsk GRES No 2 and the Barnaul, West Siberian, Irkutsk and other TETSes.

Coal extraction capacities at existing opencut mines will be increased in the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex and the construction of the Berezovskiy GRES and the Berezovskiy No 1 coal mine will be accelerated.

New capacities for electricity generation and coal extraction will be commissioned in regions of the Far East.

In the European part of the USSR and the Urals, in view of the limited nature of fuel and energy, raw material and water resources and also the complex demographic situation, industry will develop chiefly through further production intensification, the more efficient utilization of production capital and the reconstruction and retooling of existing enterprises.

Agriculture and associated sectors of industry in the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone will be further developed.

In the Ukrainian SSR instrument making, machine tool building, chemical and agricultural machine building and the production of machines for livestock raising and fodder production will grow at a high rate and electricity generation will rise, with the entire increase being obtained at nuclear power stations. Production of mineral fertilizers and light and food industry output will increase. Production of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetables, fruits and berries and livestock products will expand.

In the Belorussian SSR the chemical industry, machine building and the light and food industry will develop at a faster ate. Capacities for the production of mineral fertilizers, tractors and trucks will be commissioned. Production of arable farming and livestock products will expand.

In the Kazakh SSR the formation and development of the Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complex, where it is planned to build up capacities at the Ekibastuz GRES No 1 and to construct the Ekibastuz GRES No 2, which will make it possible to improve energy supplies to the regions of Kazakhstan and Siberia, will continue.

In the Moldavian SSR machine building and the food industry will be developed. The production of grapes, fruits, tobacco and other crops will be increased.

In the union republics of the Baltic region increasing preferential rates of development are planned for the electrotechnical industry, instrument building, the communications equipment industry and electronics. Livestock and arable production is to be increased, and work will continue on draining overmoist land.

In the Transcaucasus union republics the biggest production growth is planned in nonferrous metallurgy and machine building, particularly machine tool building and the electrotechnical sector. The output of light and food industry production will be increased. It is planned to increase harvest of grapes, tea, fruits, vegetables, and citrus fruits and the output of livestock products.

In the republics of Central Asia, which have substantial manpower resources, the development of labor-intensive sectors of machine building and light industry and the creation of branches of enterprises in small and medium-sized cities will continue. Further development will be given to cotton growing and to the production of vegetables, fruits, grapes and livestock output.

The Development of Foreign Economic Ties

The planned Soviet economy develops as a leading link in the economy of the world socialist system. Every year mutually advantageous trade, economic and scientific-technical ties with the fraternal socialist countries become closer.

A new step along the path of consolidating the socialist countries' cooperation was constituted by the decisions of the 36th CEMA session sitting held in Budapest last June. It was confirmed during the sitting that both international conditions and the logic of the socialist community's development as well as the need to resolve urgent economic problems and overcome emerging difficulties demand all possible deepening of socialist economic integration. The session approved in principle a fundamentally important document -- a program for coordinationg national economic plans for 1986-1990.

In 1983 the Soviet Union's trade with the socialist countries will increase by 7.7 percent, and their share of USSR foreign trade turnover will reach almost 58 percent.

Under agreements on cooperation in the construction of enterprises and projects on USSR territory the CEMA member countries will deliver equipment and materials for the development of the petrochemical and gas industries, ferrous metallurgy, power generation and the microbiological industry. Construction of the Khmelnitskiy and south Ukrainian AESes and the Mozyr fodder yeasts plant will continue. Overall the quantity of equipment in imports from the CEMA countries will total almost 50 percent.

In addition, in 1983 the Soviet Union will obtain footwear, textiles, knitted goods and food from socialist countries.

The USSR will supply those countries with oil and petroleum products, natural gas, electricity, wood pulp, asbestos, iron ore, ferrous and nonferrous metals, equipment, machinery and other goods.

The volume of trade with capitalist countries in 1983 is planned at slightly above the 5-year plan targets. This reflects our state's constant readiness to develop mutually advantageous economic cooperaton. Imports from capitalist countries will include machinery and equipment and also consumer goods. On the basis of barter agreements, equipment and materials for the chemical and gas industries, for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and for the development of the timber and wood processing industry in the Far East and in regions along the Baykal-Amur railroad route will be supplied in 1983. Construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod export and gas pipeline, along which gas will flow to West European countries at the beginning of 1984, will be basically completed.

The Soviet Union will continue to give many developing countries assistance in constructing industrial enterprises and other projects, including constructing nuclear and thermal power stations, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and chemical and petrochemical industry enterprises, in conducting geological and prospecting work for oil and gas and in constructing other projects.

Comrade Deputies!

The Supreme Soviet's adoption of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and its successful fulfillment will play in important role in resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

On the basis of the widespre development of socialist competition we must mobilize all society's forces to further boost the country's production forces and increase the people's prosperity. The constant improvement of economic and organizational activity and the stepping up of state discipline in all links of the national economy will enable the large existing production reserves to be brought into play. Ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers and all labor collectives must concentrate their efforts on doing everything possible to increase labor productivity and improve work quality, to accelerate technical progress and to ensure strict observance of the regime of thrift. There is no doubt that in 1983 too, under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people will achieve great new successes in the economic and social development of our motherland. [applause]

Garbuzov Report

OW240710 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 82 Morning Edition pp 3-5

["On the USSR State Budget for 1983 and on the Execution of the USSR State Budget in 1981; report by Deputy V.F. Garbuzov, USSR Minister of Finance" -- IZVESTIYA headline; delivered at 23 November 7th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! The USSR Council of Ministers is submitting for your consideration and approval the USSR State Budget for 1983.

The work of this session is taking place on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. This is a great and bright red-letter day in the country's life, an event of international significance and evidence of the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy. The unity of the party and the people and the cohesion of all nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland are today firmer and more inviolable than ever.

The multinational Soviet people are greeting their glorious jubilee with tremendous political and labor enthusiasm. The party socioeconomic program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums is being consistently embodied in practical deeds.

The extremely broad scope of Soviet people's socialist competition and their mass labor heroism vividly display their everyday concern for further strengthening our state's economic and defense might. In their activity labor collectives are seeking to contribute to resolving the task of the whole people -- switching the economy to the intensive path and making it really economical.

In the current, jubilee year the country has taken an important step in implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. The scale of social production has increased, and all sectors of the national economy and economic regions and each union republic have been further developed. Soviet science has scaled new creative heights. National income will be R460 billion, showing an increase of R9 billion. Around R20 billion more industrial output will be produced in the year. Most of this increase is being secured through improved labor productivity.

In accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, implementation of the USSR Food Program has begun. This year, as is well known, weather conditions for agriculture were not easy in a number of regions.

However, rural working people were able to pit against the conditions their selfless labor and great organization and the developed material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result it was possible to secure an increase in production of many types of food in the country. The firmness and inviolability of the alliance of the working class and the kolkhoz peasantry and the correctness and farsightedness of the party's present agrarian policy were again manifested in this.

The level of material production that has been attained creates the basis for the continued steady improvement of the people's prosperity. The wages of workers and employees and the labor remuneration of kolkhoz members increased in 1982. State aid to families with children and working mothers increased and the population's pension provisions improved. The commissioning of new apartment blocks will enable around 10 million people to celebrate housewarmings. Production of goods for the population has expanded: This year R298.6 billion of them will be sold via the retail network.

Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1982 is 102.2 percent of the plan in terms of income and 100.7 percent in terms of expenditure.

The Soviet people are summing up with satisfaction the results of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. These have been marked by considerable successes in economic and cultural building and by the boosting of the population's prosperity. It can be noted with complete justification that the party's economic policy is being unswervingly implemented and our country is following the correct Leninist course determined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Communist Party and the state, while noting what has been achieved, are focusing Soviet people's attention on the shortcomings and unsolved problems. Party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives have been set the task of successfully completing the current year, ensuring further production intensification and the improvement of work quality and making fuller use of the reserves and potential that exist in all sectors and in every section of the national economy.

USSR STATE BUDGET FOR 1983

Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve [of this session] will play an exclusively important mobilizing role in further realizing the plans proposed to the country by the 26th CPSU Congress. The plenum resolutions and the speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, gave principled directives on key national economic problems and determined the main directions of political and organizational work in the coming years.

The USSR State Budget for 1983 has been worked out on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions on fundamental questions of developing the national economy. The party line of raising the efficiency and intensifying the national economy, dynamically developing industry, agriculture and other branches and improving the material and cultural level of the Soviet people's lives is consistently adhered to in the budget. Particular attention is paid to accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing labor productivity and utmost economy of all kinds of resources.

The budget has been drawn up in accordance with the same plan and provides the necessary monetary means for further raising the economy and the people's welfare and strengthening of the country's defense capability.

The budget being submitted for confirmation by the USSR Supreme Soviet has revenues totaling R354 billion and expenditures totalling R353.8 billion. Revenues exceed expenditures by R0.2 billion.

The decisive role in revenues is played by receipts from the socialist economy:

Billions of Rubles

	1982 Approved (Taking into account the introduction of new wholesale prices and tariffs since 1 January 1982)	1983 Draft
Receipts from the socialist economy	307.4	324.8
Population payments	28.2	29.2

The growth of revenues is determined mainly by expanded production output and services, and decreased production and circulation costs. In 1983 an overall sum of R147.9 billion in profits is envisaged, with an increase of 8 percent. More than 40 percent will be left at the disposal of associations and enterprises for the development and economic stimulation of production. Contributions to the budget from the profits of state enterprises are stipulated at R98.4 billion.

Turnover tax in accordance with the goods production and marketing plan and taking into consideration new wholesale prices and tariffs introduced this year will amount to R103.9 billion.

Income tax receipts from kolkhozes are planned to total R0.8 billion; in other words, they will remain at this year's level.

State taxes from the population, based on the planned wages fund and acting wages, are envisaged to amount to R27.5 billion.

Budget expenditures in the main directions will total:

Billions of Rubles

	1982 Approved (Taking into account the introduction of new wholesale prices and tariffs since 1 January 1982)	1983 Draft
National economy	182.3	198.3
Social and cultural measures	107.9	114.1
Defense	17.05	17.05
Management	2.7	2.8

The overall sum of investments into the national economy -- budget allocations, individual funds of enterprises and bank credits -- will increase by R16.1 billion as compared to the current year and will total R349.3 billion. These considerable resources will permit expansion and strengthening of the material and technical base of the economy's leading branches and will improve national economic ratios.

FINANCING INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

Comrade deputies! The plan and the budget attach special importance to industry. The sizable funds being channeled into this sector will make it possible to more fully satisfy the needs of the national economy and the population for high-quality industrial

articles and to improve the technical standard and efficiency of production in all sectors of the economy. Some R177.8 billion, or around half the total investments in the material sphere, are being earmarked for financing industry.

The scale of expansion and renewal of fixed production capital and of the equipping of enterprises and organizations with the most modern hardware in accordance with the demands of scientific and technical progress will increase in 1983. The country's fuel and energy potential is being systematically built up. Machine building, metallurgy and the chemical industry will undergo further development. In order to resolve these key national economic tasks R151.7 billion are being channeled from all sources into the needs of heavy industry. The increase in production of means of production will be 3.1 percent.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted practical measures to further expand the production of consumer goods. The volume of production by group B industry will increase by 3.5 percent in 1983. It is planned to spend R26.1 billion on developing the light, food, meat and dairy and fish industries, and also local industry. It is planned to make fuller use of heavy industry's potential for increasing the production of consumer goods. Production of cultural, everyday and household articles will increase by 8 percent compared with the current year.

It must be noted that certain USSR industrial ministries and departments and union republics still have not reorganized their work to produce goods for the population in accordance with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. The internal reserves available in enterprises and local sources of raw and other materials are not being fully utilized in the production of these goods. There are frequent cases of a failure to fulfill the plans for the manufacture of articles in mass demand.

In the machine building ministries the share of the total volume of production accounted for by consumer goods is less than 8 percent and has practically not increased since 1975. Enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building produce only 9-12 kopeks of goods for the population per ruble of the wages fund, which is considerably lower than the size of that indicator for machine building as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have deemed it necessary to increase the role of USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and local organs in increasing production of goods and to intensify their responsibility for satisfying the population's effective demand for high-quality goods. A closer interconnection is being established between the wages funds and the volumes of consumer goods production at enterprises and associations. Specific [adresnyy] targets for the total volumes of production of consumer goods (output of group B industry) and for consumer goods production per ruble of the wages fund are being provided for in 1983 for the first time.

Proceeding from the strategic aims of the 26th CPSU Congress, the plan and the budget provide a clear orientation toward achieving higher end results in the national economy by accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, improving the utilization of the economic potential that has been created, increasing labor productivity and stepping up the policy of thrift.

Within the package of projected measures to steadily improve production efficiency in all sectors, great importance is attached to expanding the scale of the introduction of new highly productive equipment and progressive types of materials. To this end the increasing preferential growth of state capital investments in developing and improving industrial production is envisaged.

In 1983 these investments will reach R63.6 billion, an increase of 15 percent. Moreover, around R5 billion are being earmarked for payments into an integrated fund for the development of science and technology, and also for providing material incentives for activity by associations and enterprises that is associated with scientific and technical progress. It is planned to assimilate around 4,000 new types of industrial output and to remove from production about 2,000 descriptions of obsolete output.

The measures for scientific and technical progress are to yield a considerable national economic effect. Their implementation will make it possible to save the labor of around 2.4 million people, to release resources by reducing the materials-intensiveness of goods and to increase the state's income. Industrial enterprises' profits have been set at the sum of R89.4 billion in 1983, an increase of 7 percent over the current year.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, ministries, departments, associations and enterprises must increase the economy and reliability of industrial goods and make more rational use of state resources. The assimilation of new machines and equipment with progressive indicators must be expedited and the production of output in the top quality category must be considerably increased.

The all-around scientific and technical progress is designed to ensure high and stable rates of reproduction and improved labor productivity. In 1983 it is planned to obtain via the latter factor 95 percent of the increase in national income and 91 percent of that in industrial production, which is higher than the level of the corresponding indicators in the 5-year plan. Higher absolute increases in production must also be achieved.

In order to fulfill these responsible targets, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must unremittingly monitor all the work connected with improving production organization at the enterprises under their jurisdiction and must persistently seek a substantial shift in improving the utilization of manpower resources. The maximum use must be made of leading experience that saves worktime and ensures an increase in output chiefly through improved labor productivity.

Measures associated with improving labor productivity must be backed up in a specific and timely fashion by material and financial resources and by the whole system for providing economic incentives for production. The 1983 plan and budget place at the disposal of associations and enterprises economic incentive funds totaling R32.4 billion. These funds must be used to encourage progressive forms and methods of work, to improve labor organization and strengthen the capital-worker ratio and to achieve higher end results.

The 1983 plan and budget create the necessary material and economic preconditions for accelerating the transition of industry and other sectors of the national economy to the intensive path of development.

It should be noted that certain economic leaders still are not paying due attention to questions of production intensification. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, for instance, has received considerable material and financial assistance from the state in recent years for the development of metallurgical production and the improvement of the working and living conditions of the sector's personnel. However, despite this, the ferrous metallurgy industry has for a number of years been making insufficient use of potential for improving efficiency and work quality and has been systematically failing to fulfill the main production and economic indicators of the plan. In the current year USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises will underfulfill the profits plan by R1 billion. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy must take measures to improve the sector's work and must more fully meet the national economy's increased requirements for metal.

The broad program of economic and social development outlined for 1983 will require tremendous material resources. Nowadays the country expends R1.5 billion of raw and other materials, fuel and energy in just 24 hours. Given that kind of scale, the importance of the rational and thrifty utilization of material assets increases immeasurably. The strictest economy, economy everywhere and in everything, is a most important economic and political task that the party is now setting the entire people.

The orientation toward economy and thrift is one of the chief peculiarities of the plan and the budget. In 1983 it is planned to reduce output prime cost by 0.3 percent. This provides a saving totaling about R2 billion. In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution, intense targets for the saving of resources have been established. It is planned to reduce the expenditure norms for 55 main types of raw and other materials, fuel and energy. As from 1983, ceilings on material expenditure will be set as well as indicators of output prime cost. It is planned to increase the utilization of secondary raw materials, which will make it possible to save around R4 billion-worth of types of raw and other materials that are in short supply. Ministries and departments must be timely in conveying the prescribed expenditure norms of fuel and raw and other materials to the enterprises under their jurisdiction and must ensure the systematic monitoring of their unconditional fulfillment.

The intensification of the policy of thrift also involves accelerating the turnover of circulating capital. In 1983 R6.6 billion are being channeled into increasing the normatives for [enterprises'] own circulating capital. The overall size of the normatives will rise to R174.6 billion by the end of the year, an increase of 4 percent. As a result the necessary financial conditions are being created for rhythmical work by enterprises and organizations in all sectors.

At the same time large above-normative and unused stocks of material assets have been accumulated recently at many enterprises.

The USSR Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution "On Bringing Above-Normative and Unused Commodity and Material Assets Into Economic Circulation, Reducing Above-Plan Amounts of Leftover Uninstalled Equipment and Accelerating the Turnover of Circulating Capital in the 11th 5-Year Plan." In this connection it is planned to release R1 billion in 1983 by accelerating the turnover of circulating capital.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers regard the targets for making economical use of resources that have been outlined for 1983 as minimum targets and instruct USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to seek out reserves for additional savings in the course of their fulfillment. Practical measures to considerably reduce material expenditure per unit of output, to decrease waste in every workplace and to sharply limit losses must be formulated and implemented in every economic management component. Economy and thrift must be the norm of the activity of every labor collective. Incentives to make economies must be strengthened and at the same time those who allow losses to occur and do not preserve the people's wealth must be called strictly to account.

The party and the state pay constant attention to consistently resolving the tasks of developing transport, especially railroad transport. Each year sizable investments of state funds are assigned for this purpose. A number of priority social measures have been implemented in railroad transport. All this creates the requisite conditions for steady work and for the stabilization of cadres.

However, despite the assistance provided by the state, railroad transport is continuing to suffer stoppages in its work [rabotat s pereboyami] and is still failing to cope with the main technical and economic indicators of the plan.

A large quantity of important freight has not been delivered to consumers this year. The commitments of Ministry of Railways enterprises regarding the budget will be underfulfilled by R200 million during the year as a whole.

The Ministry of Railways must fundamentally improve the work of the railroads, more fully meet the requirements of the national economy and the population for transport services and improve the quality of those services.

In 1983, R28.9 billion are bing earmarked for the development of the production base of railroad, maritime, river and other types of transport and also communications enterprises.

The plan and the budget reflect measures for the further comprehensive reorganization of the economic mechanism that is envisaged by CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must expedite the practical implementation of the whole system of measures to improve the economic mechanism and subordinate this work to creating in all sectors the best possible conditions for developing in every possible way creative initiative in revealing and utilizing the available reserves.

The finance and credit system is entrusted with great tasks in 1983. Financial organs and bank institutions must ensure the timely financing of all the socioeconomic measures envisaged by the plan and must strengthen their influence on the development and strengthening of financial autonomy and on the efficient and thrifty utilization of state funds.

FINANCING THE AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

Comrade Deputies! The May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum adopted the USSR Food Program, a prominent document of the party's contemporary Leninist agrarian policy. The historic decisions of the plenum provide yet another convincing confirmation of the fact that the entire activity of the Communist Party is inseparably linked with the fundamental interests of the people.

The political, social, economic and organizational measures outlined by the Central Committee plenum are an object of special concern to the party and state and find their complete embodiment in the plan and budget. In 1983, in strict accordance with tasks of the Food Program, considerable resources are being earmarked for the country's agroindustrial complex. Their volume will reach R126.9 billion.

Capital investments of about R47 billion are planned for the agroindustrial branches and will increase by 3.7 percent as compared to the current year. Increasing at a higher rate will be expenditures for expanding agricultural machinery building, by 16.5 percent, production and preparation of fodder, by 15 percent; and storage facilities for fruit and vegetable products, by 23 percent. About R3.9 billion are envisaged for the improvement and construction of food industry capacities which will permit a reduction in the time needed to process agricultural raw materials.

The central link of the Food Program is further development of agriculture; strengthening of its material and technical base on the basis of chemicalization, land reclamation, complex mechanization and industrialization of production; and broad development of cultural and personal services construction and provision of amenities in rural areas. In 1983 overall expenditures for the development of agriculture, including kolkhoz funds, will amount to R98.6 billion. The volume of capital investments into agriculture is stipulated at R37.7 billion.

The material and technical provision of agriculture will increase considerably. The goods turnover of the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika [state committee for supply of production equipment for agriculture] and the USSR Soyuzselkhozkhimiya [All-Union Scientific Production Association for Agrochemical Services to Agriculture] will amount to R26.7 billion.

$9.9 billion is being directed into land reclamation work which will permit an increase of 0.68 million hectares of irrigated land, 0.71 million hectares of drained land, and 4 million hectares of water-supplied pastures.

The task of turning the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR into an area of highly productive farming and livestock breeding is being solved consistently. In 1983 it is envisaged to spend R8.5 billion on the development of the economies of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in this zone.

The complex system of economic incentives measures for agricultural production and the entire agroindustrial complex is being implemented in a purposeful way.

The budget allocates R16 billion for raising as of 1 January 1983 the purchase prices of horned cattle, pigs, milk, grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables and other products. A considerable part of these funds will be used for the special purpose aim of strengthening the economies of weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes and ensuring their necessary profitability. An allocation of R3.3 billion has also been envisaged for low profit and unprofitable kolkhozes for housing construction, construction and maintenance of cultural and private services facilities and intrafarm roads and for the payment of insurance premiums.

The profit of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises has been established at R8.8 billion in 1983. It will remain almost entirely at the disposal of the farms for expansion and economic stimulation of production. Sovkhozes will also have at their disposal financial reserves totalling more than R4 billion.

Sizeable material and financial resources are being directed into the agroindustrial complex. The party and state are aiming to have these means give a return in the shortest possible time and turn into a sound supplement of high quality food products.

It is essential that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex and the union republics councils of ministers, guided by the tasks of the Food Program, consistently implement a course of further intensification of agriculture and branches associated with it. The struggle must be intensified to raise the efficiency of farming and livestock breeding; to increase labor productivity; to improve the utilization of land, productive capital, and material and labor resources; and to eliminate losses of agricultural products.

In 1982 a new big step will be made on the road to ever more fully satisfying the various material and spiritual needs of the working people and developing the sphere of services to the population and housing construction. To this end practically the entire planned increase in the national income will be directed toward increasing the consumption fund. The portion of this fund in the national income will increase up to 76.3 percent as against 75.3 percent at the beginning of the 5-year plan period.

The necessary funds for realizing the measures adopted by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum on improving the wages of agricultural workers are being provided. It is envisaged to continue strengthening state assistance to families with children. The introduction of partially paid leave for working mothers to care for a child under the age of 1 year and payment of an extraordinary allowance to women when they bear a child will be completed throughout the country's territory. The envisaged social measures also include the granting of additional privileges in the provision of pensions for individuals who have worked at one enterprise for at least 25 years (20 years for women with children) and in the payment for passes to Pioneers' camps.

From 1983 all pupils of general education schools, including those in the 10th and 11th grades, will be provided textbooks free of charge.

The overall expenditure of the state for centralized measures of the 5-year plan period to raise the population's welfare will amount to R7.3 billion in 1982 against R3.9 billion during the current year. Besides it is planned, as in previous years, to carry out further drawings to pay off state loan bonds worth R1.5 billion distributed earlier by subscription among the population.

The housing problem is being solved consistently in our country. In 1983 it is envisaged to build 106.6 million square meters of well-appointed housing which will improve the living conditions of about 10 million people.

The party and state attach great significance to further developing the homeland's science. In 1983 it is planned to realize a considerable number of special purpose complex scientific and technical programs related to the solution of major national economic problems. In the country R25.5 billion is being earmarked to finance scientific research. Compared to this year these expenditures will increase by 6.2 percent, which is considerably more than the growth rate envisaged for the national income.

It is essential that the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and ministries and departments strengthen the coordination of scientific research activities and do not allow bureaucratic disunity and parallelism in the work of separate organizations and dissipation of resources. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers demand that the real contribution of science to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the growth of productivity of social labor and national income increased.

Protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources is a most important component part of the party's and state's policy. In 1983 more than R8 billion is being directed for these purposes from all sources. Ministries and departments of the USSR, union republics councils of ministers and local soviets of people's deputies must ensure the high ecological efficiency of nature protection measures and more widely use opportunities to make up resources of scarce raw materials.

The plan and budget embody the course of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at all-round economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and all states irrespective of their social and political systems.

The economic ties between the fraternal socialist states are characterized by their extensive scale and dynamism. They allow for unification of efforts in decisive directions of scientific and technical progress and for the achievement by the people of these states of successful solutions to social and economic tasks facing them. The plan and budget envisage the planned realization of the complex program of socialist economic integration and long-term special purpose programs of cooperation between the CEMA member countries.

Mutually advantageous cooperation with the developing countries will develop further in 1983. The Soviet Union has come and comes out for the expansion of mutually useful trade and economic relations on the basis of equal rights with the developed capitalist states regardless of the apparent intentions of the present U.S. Administration to curtail and even completely end business ties with the USSR.

Our people are engaged in peaceful constructive labor. This is again irrefutably testified to by the plan and budget for the third year of the 5-year plan period which the party and state are directing toward solving the tasks of communist construction, further raising the economy, science and culture and improving the welfare of the Soviet people.

Financing Capital Construction

Comrade Deputies! One of the decisive sectors of the economy is capital construction. In our country considerable capital investments are being made in all spheres. This enables the national economy's production potential to be boosted in a planned way and an extensive program of social measures to be implemented. In the past 2 years more than 400 new state enterprises have been commissioned. A large number of agricultural projects, apartment blocks, schools, hospitals and children's preschool institutions have been handed over.

In 1983 the total volume of capital investment finance put into the national economy will be R144.8 billion, of which state capital investments will account for R124.2 billion.

Capital investments policy as applied to next year's conditions has a number of fundamental features. In accordance with the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important measures aimed at significantly increasing the efficiency of construction production. In the 1983 construction program the task of stepping up the concentration and improving the balance of capital investments, increasing return on them, and accelerating the commissioning of fixed capital and production capacities has been brought to the forefront.

The plan and budget envisage limiting the scale of new construction and concentrating resources to the maximum on completing construction nearing completion and projects already started. Attention is drawn to the need to correlate investment levels with material-technical and financial resources and with the capacities of subcontracting construction organizations. To this end, as distinct from previous years, the subcontracting work plan is being ratified simultaneously with the capital investments plan.

The planned measures create the necessary conditions for increasing preferential growth of the commissioning of fixed capital: For the first time in recent years this growth will be higher then the volume of construction. In 1983 it is planned to commission new fixed capital worth R125.4 billion from state capital investments. This will facilitate a reduction in the level of above-normative uncompleted construction to the value of more than R8 billion. In addition, R3.3 billions' worth of existing above-normative stocks of uninstalled equipment and materials is to be mobilized on the construction sites.

The plan and budget pursue the line of improving the structure of capital investments, increasing the proportion of expenditure directed into the active part of national economy fixed capital, and concentrating resources mainly on the technical reequipment and modernization of existing enterprises. Some R52.2 billion is being allocated to the acquisition of equipment, or 42.1 percent of all state capital investments, as against 39.1 percent indicated for 1983 in the 5-year plan. The volume of work associated with improving existing production facilities is being increased by R1.1 billion compared with the 5-year plan figure to a total of R23.9 billion.

USSR ministeries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must implement measures to radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction and to concentrate manpower and resources on projects of primary state importance and high construction readiness and must fully ensure the plan for commissioning and starting up production capacities in 1983.

The successful fulfillment of construction plans is determined to a large extent by the activity of subcontracting organizations. In 1983 the whole increase in the volume of construction and installation work must be secured entirely through increased labor productivity. Construction organizations' profits are planned to total R5.3 billion.

Construction ministries must take measures to fulfill the targets for commissioning fixed capital, increasing labor productivity and profit, reducing construction and installation work costs and spending state resources economically.

In capital construction progressive forms of labor organization have still not received proper dissemination. This applies in the first place to experience in working according to the integral process team contract method, which has long given a good account of itself. Leaders of all levels in construction production must speed up the intensification of the sector and make wider use of the available experience of front-runners and innovators.

The USSR Stroybank and USSR Gosbank institutions must step up monitoring of the correct and efficient utilization of resources allocated for capital investments and combat manifestations of localistic and departmental trends and violations of plan and financial discipline on construction projects.

Financing Trade and Consumer Services

Comrade Deputies! The plan and the budget consistently implement the party's and the state's line of developing trade and consumer services by every means in order to satisfy the population's growing requirements increasingly fully. It is planned to significantly expand the sale of goods in daily demand and the provision of consumer services, to implement further comprehensive modernization of trade and consumer service enterprises and to fit them out with modern equipment.

In 1983 R6.6 billion is being allocated to financing state and cooperative trade. Retail trade turnover will total R314.6 and increase by 5.4 percent compared with the current year. Profit on state trade is planned to total R7.8 billion -- an increase of 7.2 percent.

Financing of consumer services from the budget and from enterprises' resources is being fixed for 1983 at R1.1 billion. The volume of consumer services will reach R9.2 billion, showing a 6.8-percent increase on 1982.

This year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of Trade and the Improvement of Trade Services to the Population in the 11th 5-Year Plan." Targets were set for expanding the trade network, stepping up the material-technical base of trade, and strengthening economic ties with industrial enterprises producing consumer goods.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers observed that there are shortcomings in the work of the trade sector. Trade organizations are still exerting little influence in shaping the production of goods and are reconciling themselves to instances of industrial enterprises' violating contract commitments. In a number of regions interruptions are allowed to occur in the sale of certain goods even though they are available at trade bases and warehouses.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, the Tsentrosoyuz and the ministries and departments which have trade networks must increase exactingness toward industrial enterprises which fail to ensure the output of goods in the range and with the high quality needed for the population, constantly improve the study of consumer demand for goods, improve the maneuvering of goods resources and observe a strict regime of thrift in relation to turnover expenditure.

The union republic councils of ministers and Soviet ispolkoms must step up monitoring of the work of trade and consumer services in all the country's cities and rayons and do their utmost to seek out potential saturating [nasyshcheniye] the market with consumer goods in demand and for developing the consumer services sphere.

Expenditure on Sociocultural Measures

Comrade Deputies! The Communist Party and the state show concern in every way for improving people's education, health care and social provision and for improving sociocultural services for the working people.

The plan and budget for 1983 outline further development of sociocultural institutions and measures. The USSR State Budget envisages devoting R114.1 billion to these purposes, which is an increase of 4 percent compared with the current year. In addition, state and kolkhoz-cooperative enterprises and organizations will be directing over R27 billion of their own resources into sociocultural measures.

Allocations from the budget for the individual types of expenditure indicated will total:

Billions of Rubles

	1982 Approved (Taking account of new wholesale prices and tariffs introduced 1 January 1982)	1983 Draft
Education	43.3	44.6
Health care	15.7	16.0
State social provision	48.9	53.5

The general education schools will receive further development in 1983. New schools providing 795,000 pupil places will be constructed. The total number of students in universal education schools will total more than 40 million, or 500,000 more than in the current year.

Children's preschool institutions play an important part in the system for training the rising generation. In the new year it is planned to commission kindergartens and nurseries providing 536,200 places. Here the proportion constructed in rural localities will increase substantially -- from 33.8 percent in 1982 to 47.2 percent in 1983. The number of children in preschool institutions will reach 16.2 million.

The plan and budget devote great attention to questions of training cadres for the national economy. The country's higher and secondary specialized educational establishments will graduate 2.1 million specialists. The vocational and technical schools will graduate 2.5 million trained workers.

In the current year the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution aimed at improving the organization of medical aid in the country, stepping up disease prevention work and further improving Soviet people's health. In 1983 it is planned to considerably expand the network of health care institutions and improve their provision with modern, specialized equipment and tools. New hospitals providing 52,000 beds will be constructed; the total number of hospital beds will be 3.5 million. The output of the medical industry sector will be increased by 4.9 percent compared with the current year.

The state social insurance budget, which is at the disposal of the AUCCTU, is incorporated in the USSR State Budget under expenditure to the tune of R43.5 billion, increasing in comparable terms by 6.4 percent. These resources are intended for the payment of pensions and allowances and for developing the sanatorium and resort health and leisure base.

In 1983 some 13.7 million workers and employees will take treatment or leisure at sanatoria or rest homes on free or subsidized travel warrants. A total of 13.9 million children improved their health at Pioneer camps.

The large resources directed by the state into the sociocultural services sphere are creating increasingly favorable conditions for Soviet people's work and leisure. The union republic councils of ministers, ministries, departments and local soviets must use these resources strictly according to their purpose, in full, and in the interests of meeting the population's demands to the maximum.

FINANCING DEFENSE AND MANAGEMENT

Comrade Deputies! Communist creation and preservation of peace on earth are two mutually related aims of our party's and state's policy. The Soviet people must carry out the tasks of social and economic development in a complicated international situation. The aggressive circles of the United States and their allies in the militaristic NATO bloc have today taken a path of confrontation in international affiars, are hindering in every possible way the relaxation of tensions and are openly carrying out material preparations for a new war. They are attempting to undermine by any means the economy of the USSR and other countries of socialism to which the so-called U.S. "economic sanctions" testify.

The course aimed at achieving military superiority and militarization of the economy being pursued by the forces of imperialism has led to an unprecedented swelling of military budgets in certain countries in the West and primarily in the United States. The deception about the military threat supposedly coming from the USSR serves as a propaganda cover for these budgets.

Under conditions of sharply intensifying international tensions, our state firmly and invariably adheres to the Leninist course of peace. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Soviet Government are tirelessly working to implement the Peace Program for the 80's adopted by the 26th party congress and are doing everything required of them to avert from mankind the threat of nuclear war.

In the struggle to strengthen peace the Soviet Union is reliably holding the initiative in its hands, is unilaterally undertaking large-scale foreign policy actions of good will and is showing all countries the right path to broad international cooperation. A prominent contribution to the cause of peace was the historic pledge of the USSR not be be the first to use nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the present situation in the world arena forces us to adopt measures aimed at maintaining the country's defense capability at the proper level. Our stae does not and will not spend even 1 ruble for these aims above that which is absolutely essential to insure the security of the Soviet people, their friends and allies. The USSR State Budget for 1983 envisages R17.05 billion for the country's defense which amounts to 4.8 percent of budget expenditures.

Comrade Deputies! The most important link in the activities of the party and state in national economic leadership is perfection of the system and methods of management.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th party congress, perfection of the management apparatus in all branches of the economy is being carried out by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers. In the center and at the local level measures envisaged by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum for improving the management of the country's agroindustrial complex are being implemented. Measures have been adopted in a number of branches to limit the numbers in the management apparatus and to strengthen control on the part of the state over the establishment of new organizations with management functions.

It is envisaged that in the future the complement of management apparatus workers of enterprises and organizations be fixed only within the bounds of the limits on the number of these workers established for them.

However, there is still a lot of redundancy in the management apparatus. In a number of branches the organizational structure of management lags behind contemporary demands and not all opportunities are being utilized to rationalize it and to curtail redundant links and subdivisions.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers obliged ministries and departments of the USSR and union republic councils of ministers to continue the work aimed at perfecting and reducing the cost of the management apparatus and to ensure the strictest regime of economy in management expenditures. The budget for 1983 envisages a cut in these expenditures of R0.8 billion.

The Communist Party and the state have set the task more rapidly mastering the science of management at all levels and of persistently introducing a Leninist style of work. Bureaucratism and localistic tendencies must be decisively overcome, state executive discipline must be strengthened to the utmost and the effectiveness of control must be raised. An atmosphere of high exactingness and enterprise and intolerance to shortcomings, mismanagement and wastefulness must be established throughout the national economy.

STATE BUDGETS OF THE UNION REPUBLICS

Comrade Deputies! In the year of the wonderful 60th jubilee of the USSR the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the nations and peoples of the land of soviets and the community of their national and international interests are being manifested with particular vividness.

This year each union republic made a weighty contribution to realizing the social and economic tasks proposed by our party, to further strengthening the union state and to the all-round and harmonious development of the multinational Soviet society.

In accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress the plan and budget for 1983 outlines new major measures in all union republics to steadily raise the economy and culture and the welfare of the people. The state budgets of the union republics are presented in the following figures:

	Millions of rubles
RSFSR	74,254
Ukrainian SSR	24,082
Belorussian SSR	5,731
Uzbek SSR	6,540
Kazakh SSR	9,340
Georgian SSR	2,385
Azerbaijan SSR	2,424
Lithuanian SSR	2,702
Moldavian SSR	1,950
Latvian SSR	1,860
Kirghiz SSR	1,644
Tajik SSR	1,367
Armenian SSR	1,624
Turkmen SSR	1,192
Estonian SSR	1,258

Included in the USSR State Budget and the budgets of the union republics is the total sum of R138.4 billion, which is an increase of R3.1 billion as compared to the current year.

The national economies of the union republics will get R129.1 billion for the budget and other sources, which amounts to 37 percent of all state expenditures for this purpose. The allocated resources are intended for realization of the USSR Food Program, a considerable increase in the output of goods for the population and for the realization of housing, cultural and personal services construction and provision of amenities.

The role of union republics in carrying out social and cultural measures is increasing. Allocations for these measures from republic and local budgets will reach R69.9 billion and will provide 61.3 percent of the overall expenditures on education, health, physical culture and social security.

The USSR Council of Ministers is also submitting for confirmation the report on the execution of the USSR State Budget for 1981. In revenues the budget was fulfilled by 102.7 percent and in expenditure by 99.4 percent. Detailed information on the execution of the budget is outlined in the report which was passed out to the deputies.

Comrade deputies! The scale and grandeur of the tasks being realized by the Soviet people under the wise and tested leadership of the Leninist Communist Party are growing from year to year.

The forthcoming year will be an important stage in the creative activities of the party and people. The tasks established in the plan and budget are intensive. However, they are realistic and have a sound economic basis. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have set the task of strengthening throughout the national economy creative and purposeful activity aimed at intensifying production, more fully utilizing all internal reserves and mobilizing the labor and political activity of the masses to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the outlined plans and socialist pledges.

Soviet people are entering the third year of the 5-year plan period full of optimism and are confident in the future which they are creating with their labor in the friendly family of fraternal peoples. There is no doubt that 1983 will be marked by new gains and achievements in communist building. (applause)

Soviet of Nationalities Session

LD231934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpts] The evening sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the separate chambers. The Soviet of the Union sat in the great Kremlin Palace.

A session of the Soviet of Nationalities took place in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

The speakers noted the great significance of the November plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech made at the plenum on the eve of the session by Comrade Andropov. The deputies discussed in a businesslike manner specific ways to successfully implement the party plans.

Deputy Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, told of the high labor enthusiasm in which the republic is implementing preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR. More than 3 million frontrankers of production and tens of thousands of labor collectives have fulfilled the plans for this year ahead of schedule, by the 65th anniversary of Great October, and are now working to fulfill the plan for the 3d year of the 5-year plan. At the same time, the deputy noted that it has not yet been possible to ensure high production efficiency and to realize the tasks planned for all branches of the national economy.

Deputy Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, said that the draft plan and budget are wholly and completely directed toward solving the tasks which were determined for the 11th 5-Year Plan and envisage a further growth in the country's might and raising the people's welfare. The successes which the republic has attained in the united family of the peoples of the USSR are particularly prominent on the eve of the anniversary of the Soviet state. Much industrial production has been realized above plan, the quality of articles which are being produced has been raised. The production of consumer goods has risen noticeably. The farmers of a number of oblasts, rayons and farms of Kazakhstan have overfulfilled the plan for the production and sale of grain to the state.

Deputy Aksenov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Belorussia; Deputy Goldin, USSR minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises; Deputy Guzhenko, USSR minister of the maritime fleet, and others spoke in the debates. The speakers proposed that the draft plan for the economic and social development and budget of the USSR for the upcoming year be confirmed with due regard for the amendments of the standing commissions.

The meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet will continue its work tomorrow.

Separate Sessions, 24 Nov

LD240830 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Today in the Kremlin the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is continuing its work at separate meetings of the houses. The Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet began its work at 1000 in the morning in the Hall of Sessions of the houses.

The deputies greeted with stormy and continuous applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Solomentsev and Kapitonov.

In the Great Kremlin Palace at 1000 in the morning the meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened.

The deputies greeted with continuous applause Comrades Pelshe, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Ryzhov.

The deputies are continuing their discussion of the State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR and the Budget of the USSR for 1983.

Draft Plan, Budget Discussions

LD241028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Right now, the USSR Supreme Soviet session is continuing its work in the Kremlin.

Today the focus of attention for the deputies are the drafts of the State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR and the country's budget for 1983. These drafts were called documents of great mobilizing force by Deputy Abdullayev, secretary of the party committee at the Tadzhiktekstilmash Imeni Dzerzhinskogo works.

Deputy Ferensas. chairman of a republican trade unions council, spoke on the friendship of the peoples of the USSR thanks to which Lithuania has achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life.

At the same time the deputy admitted that not all branches of the republic's national economy have yet managed to provide a high level of production efficiency and to implement the planned tasks.

Also speaking in today's debate were Kunyayev, first secretary of Atyashevskiy Raykom from Mordovia [as heard]; Burenko, USSR health minister; Tatarchuk, chairman of the Krasnoyarsk Krayispolkom; and other deputies.

They all supported the proposal to approve the draft of the state plan and budget of the country for 1983 submitted for examination by the session.

Report on Merchant Marine

LD240930 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The Soviet merchant marine accounts for 92 per cent of cargo movements between the USSR and foreign countries, and the ships of Soviet registry call at 1,300 ports in 124 countries, Deputy Timofey Guzhenko, minister of merchant marine, said at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Summarizing tentatively the results of the first two years of the current five-year plan (1981-1985), he said that the country's merchant marine was coping with the tasks set before it. The minister stressed particularly the stability of cargo movements on the northern sea route ensuring transportation for the burgeoning economy of the far north of the USSR. Cargo carriage on the northern sea route has grown dozens of times since it began to be developed according to plan.

The northern sea route, Guzhenko stressed, has become a routine transportation link. A strong fleet of icebreakers, including the nuclear-powered Lenin, Arktika and Siber, has ensured virtually round-the-year navigation at Dudinka and a number of other Soviet northern ports.

Describing plans for cargo carriage in 1983, the minister said, in particular, that currency revenue from the shipment of foreign cargoes by Soviet merchant marine was planned next year at a higher level than the targets of the five-year plan for 1983 or than the expected fulfillment of the 1982 targets.

Konotop Addresses Session

LD241158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Summary] Deputies at today's USSR Supreme Soviet session continue to discuss the draft state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget for 1983 at separate sittings of the chambers. All those speaking in the debates have unanimously endorsed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on the eve of the session, and also the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, gave a speech on the contribution of Moscow Oblast working people to the implementation of the Food Program. He also dwelt on questions of the social development of Moscow Oblast. Among other things he said:

[Begin recording] "The Moscow Obkom and the Oblispolkom are paying much attention to rural development, in particular to the construction of houses of the farmstead-type, utilizing in the main the cooperative and individual method of construction partly funded by the working people, kholkhoz farmers and employees, and also those for whom the houses are destined. It must be said that this work is unfolding not without difficulties. However, in our opinion, this is the most correct way. The point is that if one is to build a house of the farmstead-type having all the amenities of a city dwelling and taking into account all the necessary conditions of a rural dweller, then a meter of floor space is about twice as expensive as in multistorey houses. Therefore, the question arises with regard to the construction of farmstead-type houses as to whether to build only half the housing -- which one certainly cannot agree with -- or to build the houses without modern everyday amenities, which is also unacceptable. Therefore, we have chosen the way of cooperative and individual construction, all the more so since the government is creating extremely favorable conditions for this method of construction. Comrades, it is a great achievement by our party and our state that each -- and I stress -- each family which conscientiously takes part in agricultural production has the material possibility to have its own good-quality, beautiful house. The first such houses built in rural areas have met with much approval among the workers and kolkhoz farmers, and by employees of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and poultry factories. That inspires confidence that with regard to the agricultural production of the oblast, questions of securing a highly qualified labor force and specialists will be definitively and irreversibly solved.

"Much attention is also paid in the oblast to the reconstruction of old villages. The production base which is being set up makes it possible to assert that in 10-15 years, Moscow Oblast and its marvellous nature will be embellished by beautiful, good-quality, modern villages having all amenities. However, we clearly see that along the path of implementing the Food Program, and developing the rural areas of the oblast and subsidiary plot farming, we still face many difficulties which we shall have to overcome.

"On behalf of the oblast party organization and all the working people of the oblast, permit me to assure the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet that we will spare no effort in order to turn Moscow Oblast into a region of intensive, highly developed agricultural production, and under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we will tackle even more energetically the tasks facing us following the May and November plena of the CPSU Central Committee." [end recording]

"Deputies speaking in the debates stressed that the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum which took place on the eve of the session, and the tasks raised in the speech by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are mobilizing the party and the people toward reaching new levels in the economic and social development of the country."

Deputy Umarov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan spoke on the successful development of Tashkent and its contribution to the economy. [Begin recording] "Tashkent is a city with a high population growth. Therefore an urgent need is felt for an accelerated development of the construction industry. The need is ripe for a reorientation toward high-rise construction of houses, works and combines." [end recording]

CPSU Plenum Decisions Approved

LD241320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Summary] Discussion continued this morning at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"All speakers unanimously approve the decisions of the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which preceded the session, and the internal and external policy of the CPSU and Soviet state."

Deputy (Maylov), worker for Azerbaijan said, that working people of the republic unanimously approve the plenum's decisions, as well as the speech delivered by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, which is a "reliable ideological and political basis for the party's and people's activities for the forthcoming period. The speech expressed the firm determination of the party to advance forward along the Leninist course."

Barauskas Addresses Session

LD241448 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] At the morning session of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, discussion was concluded on issues concerning the State Plan for Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1983, the progress of fulfillment of the 1982 plan and the country's 1983 budget.

Speaking at the Soviet of the Union session were: Deputy Parshina, leader of the vegetable-growing brigade of the production association of sovkhozes of the Detskoye Selotosnenskiy Rayon of Leningrad Oblast; and Deputy Barauskas, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR.

Separate Sessions End

LD241122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] At the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet the separate meetings of the houses have ended.

At the center of the deputies' attention were the drafts of the State Plan for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR and the country's budget for 1983.

More than 40 deputies spoke in the debate.

At 1600 there will be a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

Deputies Discuss Pipeline

LD241218 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- "The export gas pipeline Urengoy-Uzhgorod will be built ahead of schedule -- such is the firm word given by the working people of our country", Deputy Vitaliy Sologub, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, said at the current session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies have been discussing for the second day the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the national economy and the draft budget of the USSR for 1983.

A quarter of this export gas pipeline which is about 4,500 kilometres long, runs across the territory of the Ukraine, Sologub said. All along its route, including the Ukrainian section, work is proceeding at an increasingly fast pace. The construction of the trunk gas pipeline is to be completed in the main in 1983. And already at the beginning of 1984 Soviet gas will go to West European countries, the deputy said.

Apart from the export gas pipeline, several more gas pipelines are being built in the Soviet Union. Over ten thousand kilometres of trunk gas pipelines, including the Urgengoy-Novopskov and Torzhok-Ivatsevichiy pipelines, will be put into service this year, and the Urengoy-Petrovsk pipeline will in the main be completed.

Deputy Nikolay Goldin, minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises, recalled specifically that three big compressor stations were built and commissioned on trunk gas pipelines this year. Six more such stations are to be built in 1983.

The minister reported that this year a big shop producing insulation for large-diameter pipes is to go into operation in the city of Khartsizsk (the Ukraine) this year. The production of such pipes with inner and outer polymer insulation, he said, will help speed up considerably the laying of trunk gas pipelines.

Evening Joint Session

LD241318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The evening session is now beginning at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet; this will be joint session of both chambers. The deputies will sum up the result of the debates on the draft state plan for the social and economic development of the USSR and the country's budget for next year. Also on the agenda is a discussion of draft laws on the state border of the USSR and the confirmation of the decrees of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Aliyev Appointment

LD241346 Moscow TASS in English 1339 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet today adopted at a joint meeting of both chambers the decision to appoint member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy Geydar Aliyev to the post of first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is in its second day in the Moscow Kremlin.

Joint Session Proceedings

LD241356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] A joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet began 30 minutes ago in the Grand Kremlin Palace.

Deputies greeted with stormy and continuous applause Comrades Andropov, Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

The deputies unanimously adopted the law on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of Our Country for 1983.

Let us recall that according to the plan, in the 3d year of the 5-year plan the national income of the USSR will increase by 3.3 percent, Industrial output will increase by 3.2 percent. Moreover, production of consumer goods will develop more rapidly than branches of heavy industry.

The program for the social and economic development of the country for 1983 envisages new steps to raise the people's material standard of living. Real income per head of population will increase by 3 percent while social services' funds will increase by 4 percent.

There are plans to construct residential housing on an overall area of approximately 107 million square meters.

There will be an increase in the implementation of consumer services for the population, as well as an increase in the retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade.

Fedorchuk Report on Border Law

LD241434 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The draft law on the state frontier of the Soviet Union, submitted to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for consideration, reflects the constant concern shown by the party and the state for guarding the frontier and for the protection of the political and economic interests of this country, said Deputy Vitaliy Fedorchuk, chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR. He delivered a report on the draft law "On the State Frontier of the USSR" at the Supreme Soviet session today.

The draft law, he said, was prepared on the basis of the Constitution of the USSR, the decisions of the CPSU congresses and in full conformity with the standards of international law. This document reflects the increased need for further strengthening the Soviet frontiers in the conditions of a worsened international situation. The draft law covers the entire intricate complex of relations linked with the establishment of the frontier, a procedure for crossing it, guarding it, etc.

The provisions of the draft law reflect the basic principles of the Soviet state, its readiness to do everything necessary to strengthen peace between the nations.

"The Soviet Union's clearcut and constructive position on the key questions of interstate relations meets with growing support from the peoples of the whole world", Vitaliy Fedorchuk said. "The preparation and consideration of this draft law at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet shows once more the immutability of the peaceable policy of the Soviet State, its loyalty to its international commitments, its constant readiness to build its relations with other states on the basis of non-interference in each other's affairs and mutually beneficial cooperation."

"Reflected in the draft law are the deeply internationalist norms of relations with the neighbouring countries of the socialist community", Vitaliy Fedorchuk stressed.

The draft law covers a wide range of questions relating to the ensurance of reliable protection of the frontier. This draft law, specifically, gives the frontier troops all the necessary rights, up to the right to use arms and combat equipment for repelling an armed attack and in other cases envisaged by the law.

"At present our class enemy is conducting, more actively and massively then ever before, all-out espionage against our country, is engaged in ideological subversion and is trying to do harm to the Soviet economy. In their subversive activities, imperialist special services assign an important place to hostile actions on our frontiers". The new law will help Soviet frontier guards and customs officers to cut short reliably such attempts.

State Budget Adopted

LD241500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet have unanimously adopted the law on the country's state budget for next year. The revenue of the budget is fixed at the sum of R354,160,241,000, with revenue exceeding expenditure by R201,200,000.

The budget fully ensures the financing of all branches of the national economy. The State Budget includes the social security budget, amounting to more than R43.5 billion. Allocations for defense are set at R17.5 billion. This is less than 5 percent of all Soviet budget expenditure in the 3d year of the 5-year period.

New Presidium Secretary

LD241532 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The death of Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, was announced today at a joint meeting of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The deputies of the Supreme Soviet rose to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR took a decision on the election of Deputy Tengiz Menteshashvili as secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Previously Tengiz Menteshashvili worked as first secretary of the Tbilisi City Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Supreme Soviet Session Ends

LD241552 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The two-day session of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ended its work in the Kremlin. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders took part in the session's work.

The deputies paid tribute with a minute of silence to the memory of the recently deceased outstanding Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

The Supreme Soviet studied the question of electing members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The general secretary of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Deputy Yuriy Andropov was unanimously elected member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Deputies Stepan Shalayev and Nikolay Basov were also elected members of the Presidium.

The deputies heard reports on the draft state plan of the economic and social development of the USSR and the draft state budget of the USSR for 1983. After an all-round discussion and on introducing amendments and supplements, the Supreme Soviet endorsed the country's plan and budget for the next year.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR discussed the report on the draft law on the state border of the USSR, and, following the discussion, adopted this law.

At its session, the Supreme Soviet adopted the decision to appoint member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee Geydar Aliyev as first deputy to the chairman of the Council of ministers of the USSR.

Deputies rose to pay their respects to the suddenly deceased Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze. A decision was taken to elect Deputy Tenghiz Menteshashvili as secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies approved the decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, taken in between the sessions.

At this, the session of the Supreme Soviet ended its work.

DEATH OF MIKHAIL GEORGADZE ANNOUNCED

LD241330 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have announced with deep sorrow the sudden death Tuesday [23 November] at the age of 70 of Mikhail Georgadze, alternate member of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Andropov Signs Obituary

LD241404 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Mikhail Georgadze, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, died a sudden death here Tuesday at the age of 70.

The obituary, signed by Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders, notes that wherever he worked Mikhail Georgadze displayed the high responsibility of a party member, organizational ability and exactingness to himself. He was distinguished by devotion to principle, personal modesty, a tactful and considerate attitude towards people, and he was held in respect by his comrades.

Mikhail Georgadze was elected an alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee at the 23rd through 26th party congresses. He was a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

W. EUROPEAN, U.S. MEDIA REACT ANDROPOV SPEECH

LD232338 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Nov 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Excerpts] I will begin the review of the most important events of the past 24 hours with a report on how international media have commented on the 22 November CPSU Central Committee plenum and the speech by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It is natural for the media to have paid special attention to the section of Comrade Andropov's speech dealing with international affairs and the foreign policy of our country and party.

The West European and American media are stressing the continuity of our country's foreign policy line, the striving of our party and people -- expressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum -- to do everything in our power to defend peace and prevent the threat of nuclear war.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON ROLE, TASKS OF SOVIET CULTURE

OW220442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 82 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Belongs to the People"; this editorial is published in two columns beneath the logo "USSR -- 60 Years"]

[Text] In the entire history of its spiritual development mankind has known no phenomenon more multifaceted, many-hued and full-blooded than the culture of the land of the soviets.

The 100-plus nations and nationalities that rallied beneath the banner of Great October to form the new social and historical community -- the Soviet people -- enrich its treasure store with the force of their talent and with artistic and scientific discoveries. At the present stage of the socialist society's development, when the transition to universal secondary education has been completed, the role of artistic culture in Soviet people's spiritual life and in forming their Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the aesthetic environment in which they live and work is becoming increasingly significant.

Socialism not only opens up broad access to knowledge and to cultural wealth for the people's masses, but also creates unprecedented conditions for their direct involvement in creativity and the creation of aesthetic values. Today the mass of participants in amateur artistic activity is truly immense. An important feature of the contemporary cultural process is the deepening of the ties between the people's creativity and professional art and the strengthening of their mutual influence.

"The Soviet people's united international culture, which serves all the working people and expresses their common ideals, is growing and strengthening on the fertile soil of mature socialism," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR states. "It absorbs everything of general significance in the achievements and original traditions of the national cultures. Socialist in content, diverse in its national forms, internatialist in its spirit and character, Soviet culture is a great force in the ideological and moral rallying of the Soviet Union's nations and nationaliaties."

The broad emergence of Soviet art, inspired by noble humanist ideals, onto the world arena is historically natural. In the Western countries, where violence is shamelessly preached and literature and art are mainly or entirely in the service of capital or else wandering in the remote alleyways of modernism, the voice of Soviet culture is a reminder of man's lofty destiny and his right to freedom and happiness and to fully reveal his gifts and capabilities.

People of different countries and continents assess at their true worth the great professionalism and vivid originality of the creativity of emissaries from the Soviet republics. The socialist culture's increasing international role also makes itself felt in another way. Considerable numbers of creative cadres from the developing countries undergo training in our artistic education institutions. Acknowledged Soviet masters -- directors, conductors, choreographers, performers -- carry out much work in foreign artistic collectives, share their creative experience with the foreign colleagues and provide assistance in preparing theatrical productions and concert programs. Soviet art exhibitions are increasingly often held with success abroad. These facts and similar ones are evidence of our multinational art's strengthening world prestige.

The tremendous and incontestable gains of Soviet artistic culture, which is based on the principles of partymindedness and popular spirit, largely stem from the fact that concern for the influx of fresh forces into literature and art and for the rapid professional growth and ideological tempering of talented young people has been elevated to the level of a task of state importance in our country. Recent party documents outline a specific program for further improving the system of work with creative young people, work in which creative unions, cultural organs, trade unions, the Komsomol, publishing houses and newspaper, journal, radio and television editorial boards take part. To implement this program persistently and enterprisingly is to show real concern for our culture's future and its new heights.

The sphere of spiritual, artistic culture is an arena of extremely acute ideological struggle. Hence the extent of the responsibility of working people in literature and art to their people, and hence also the need to deal a resolute rebuff to any manifestations of a lack of ideological commitment or a lack of philosophical discrimination and to deviations from class criteria in assessing events and phenomena of both the past and the present.

Showing every concern for consolidating artistic creativity's ties with the people's actions and thoughts, the Leninist party reminds [artists] that there is no more important task for socialist realist art than to assert the Soviet way of life, the norms of communist morality and the beauty and greatness of our moral values -- such as honest labor for people's good, internationalism and Soviet patriotism, and belief in the historical justice of our cause.

The year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has been marked by new successes in developing Soviet literature and art, by an intensification of the process of the national cultures' mutual influence and mutual enrichment, by an increase in the public and creative activeness of cultural masters and by the consolidation and expansion of their ties with urban and rural working people. The items on page 3 of today's issue of PRAVDA tell of the characteristic marks of present-day cultural life and interesting initiatives and achievements by the country's creative unions and artistic collectives.

However, our sense of legitimate pride at our multinational culture's achievements and the dynamism of its development must not prevent us from perceiving the "bottlenecks," the problems large and small that arise in particular sectors of the cultural front. In particular, the repertoire of our theaters, which indulge too often in petty themes and empty entertainment, needs to be enlarged with large-scale works on topical problems. Work on the ideological and aesthetic education of the rising generation needs to be better through-out and more purposeful. After all, it is no secret that certain representatives of our young people sometimes orient themselves toward by no means the best models in music and light entertainment, both domestic and foreign.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the subsequent party documents on questions of ideology are a reliable compass in the struggle for a high ideological standard of artistic creativity and in further improving the style and methods of managing all components of cultural building. It is the duty of party committees, cultural organs and creative unions to do everything necessary to ensure that the mighty ideological and aesthetic potential of our culture and the emotional and figurative force of literature and art reliably serve the tasks of communist creation and the spiritual enrichment of the Soviet people, who are blazing new trails in history.

ARTICLES STRESS USSR PEOPLE'S UNITY

PRAVDA Editorial

PM231007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Feeling of a United Family"]

[Text] The approaching jubilee of the USSR highlights increasingly vividly the fraternal unity of the Soviet people in the country's working rhythm. Each working day of our great multinational country is a glorious page in its 60-year history. In all corners of the Soviet Union the indissoluble link between its peoples' aspirations and affairs and their own party's policy is manifest. Creative labor to benefit the motherland and a persistent struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets are bringing the nations and nationalities even closer together and strengthening the feeling that they are a united family.

Firm cooperation among the socialist nations in all spheres of social life has grown up in the union state, which embodies Lenin's ideals and is the direct continuer of the cause of Great October. Life itself has shown that the USSR is a voluntary and inviolable union of all its peoples and this is the chief determining feature of their state consciousness.

Soviet people are convinced by their historical experience that their strength lies in firm unity and in the readiness to help each other and advance together under the leadership of the Communist Party to the great goal of communism. This unity and cohesion of our country's peoples have been seen with all clarity this November, when the country bade farewell to L.I. Brezhnev. The working people of all nations and nationalities unanimously supported the decisions of the extraordinary Central Committee plenum, which electing Comrade Yu.V. Andropov as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed the continuity of the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

Our party is justly proud that it has nurtured a person of high ideological tempering, an ardent patriot and staunch internationalist. The indissoluble Leninist friendship of nations and nationalities took shape and the feeling of being a united family emerged in the joint struggle for a just, new world. The ideals of socialist fraternity became embodied in a new historical community whose name is the united Soviet people.

In the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation the Communist Party reaffirms its determination to strengthen in Soviet people the feeling of belonging to this great community and ability to display practical concern for the good of all people. Living by the Leninist laws of friendship and fraternity, they are greeting the jubilee full of creative energy and bold plans. Big new deeds to strengthen the USSR's might lie ahead. The party is seeking to ensure that each worker at his workplace feels the pulse of the country's unified organism and makes a worthy contribution to the growth of its wealth.

Fraternity, an orientation toward the future and concern for the prosperity of the union state are typical features and the motive force of the activity of working people in all republics. The facts of our life show that Soviet citizens, nurtured by the Leninist party in the spirit of effect patriotism and internationalism, do not confine themselves to the milieu in which they were born, grew up and studied. They often leave their familiar haunts and go where they are most needed. People are no longer surprised that we meet Azerbaijanis in the harsh Tyumen regions, Russians in the burning steppes of Central Asia, Georgians in the taiga regions of the Baykal-Amur main railroad and Ukrainians on the construction sites of the Far East.

Soviet people are united by common affairs and concerns. This is what a Latvian lad, Ivar Leymaries, wrote in his diary devoted to the construction of the Baykal-Amur main railroad: "We work a lot, get frozen solid, pine a little for home. But the main thing is that every day we can see Ulkan growing. And that means that we are doing our bit.... I enjoy listening to the melodious Azerbaijini speech -- two of my neighbors spend their evenings recalling Baku and the Caspian. And how the Ukrainians can sing! I have heard these songs on the radio several times, but I have only understood them here, thousands of kilometers from the Ukraine, from Latvia, from Azerbaijan. I can hear people saying: Was it worth going so far in order to understand well-known things? And my reply is yes! Because they need to be not only understood but also felt from the heart."

The Soviet Union's history is a chronicle of remarkable achievements and a very vivid testimony to the vital force and triumph of Lenin's nationalist policy. In revealing the essence of this creative policy it is necessary to show on the basis of specific facts that the successes of any republic and of all peoples are the result of fraternal mutual assistance and economic and cultural cooperation. Party, Komsomol and trade union organizations are called upon to still more purposefully fashion in Soviet people an active life stance and loyalty to the interests of our great union, organically combining all forms of propaganda and agitation with living reality.

Our way of life provides a multitude of convincing examples of fraternal cooperation among equal peoples. A profound understanding of the humanistic purport of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of the creative strength of the friendship of the USSR peoples makes the Soviet person's internationalist conviction even firmer.

Educating workers in the spirit of a united family is inseparable from the struggle against all instances of nationalism and parochialism. Correct illumination of the peoples' historical past is of great importance in boosting people's internationalist sentiments. We must not tolerate cases of idealization of the patriarchal society, or of obsolete morals, customs and rites. While supporting the progressive traditions of each people and making them part of the spiritual life of the whole of society, we must develop to the utmost new Soviet traditions helping to improve the socialist way of life.

Soviet people are demonstrating by specific deeds the strength of their great fraternity. Developing the feeling of a united family, our country's nations and nationalities are recording new achievements for the triumph of communism and acting as standard bearers in the struggle to strengthen friendship among the peoples of the planet and active fighters for peace and mankind's social progress.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA

PM231053 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Philosophical Sciences M. Khalmukhamedov under the rubric "Talk on a Topical Theme": "The Unity Which Increases Strength"]

[Text] Looking back over the path traveled by the Soviet Union since 1922 you find yourself asking: What is our main and most important achievement? Primarily, of course, the building of a developed socialist society. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation stresses, this is the result of the revolutionary transforming activity of the peoples united under the Communist Party's leadership in the USSR.

Look at the word "united." It cannot be said that it is unknown in the thousands of years of mankind's history: Periodically tribes and peoples have united either to conquer new territories and other peoples or for their own defense. Their unity was maintained at sword-point or by coercion and thus was never very strong. Lenin's party and communist ideology rejected and continue to reject such methods of uniting peoples. They have always adhered to the principle of self-determination and of each nation's free choice of its fate. It is not blood or force of arms but the conscious need for voluntary unity that has united over 100 nations and ethnic groups into an alliance of builders of communism.

Our party is doing everything to make the best and fullest use of the socialist system's advantages for the prosperity of the country's socialist nations and ethnic groups and tirelessly upholds the peoples' aspiration for rapprochement. This is an objective, historically a long and extremely complex process. It is absolutely intolerable to hasten, artificially delay or neglect it. In administering it the party takes into account above all the common interests of the country and of communist building as a whole and, at the same time, the interests of each republic, nation and ethnic group. It is the community of these interests that intensifies the internationalization of social life, strengthens the fraternity of working people of different nationalities and makes their cooperation increasingly close.

Quote often it is asked: Is the tendency toward the rapprochement of nations and ethnic groups not undermined by their right to self-determination. No, it is not.

Our country's experience shows convincingly that under conditions of socialism this right does not signify encouragement toward separation or political disintegration. On the contrary, it is the consistent implementation of it that has created the basis for the free unification of the peoples within a multinational centralized state which also ensures for each nation and ethnic group the most favorable conditions for economic and cultural development and the rapid improvement of working people's living standards.

Relying indeed on the reciprocal trust of the nations and ethnic groups thus united and on their fraternal cooperation, our union moves confidently forward. The period of time may be small -- just six decades -- but such words as "national enmity," "national backwater" and "ethnic minority" have disappeared from our lives. Where for centuries national egoism took root now, within our generation's lifetime, the ideas of internationalism, fraternity and the friendship of the peoples have firmly established themselves.

We say with pride that we are Soviet people. Behind these words lies one of the greatest achievements of socialism, Lenin's nationalities policy and the multifaceted rapproachement of nations and ethnic groups. You find much evidence of this wherever you look. The economy and culture, the family and the school, language and customs -- everywhere you find signs and evidence of the strengthening of international mutual understanding and the readiness of the representatives of different nations and ethnic groups to cooperate, to help one another and to build their future -- a communist society -- together.

Let us look at Uzbekistan, my motherland, one of the Soviet republics. Before the establishment of Soviet power even hoes (ketmen), the most primitive agricultural implements, were imported here. But now Uzbekistan is a region with a larger power industry, a gas industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. chemical and electrical engineering industries, machine building, highly productive agriculture and modern science. Over 100 industrial sectors and over 1,500 major industrial enterprises form the backbone of the republic's economy. They produce output worth over R40 million a day. Even fathers of people of my generation were illiterate dekkhane. Now their sons and grandsons use complex industrial equipment, possess socialist management skills and are making an increasing contribution to the scientific and technical revolution. And all this has been achieved thanks to the socialist system, the consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the fraternal assistance of the Russian and other Soviet peoples.

The increasingly common features in the conduct, character and world outlook of people, irrespective of national difference, are the most typical symbol of the Soviet peoples' rapprochement. They are expressed in new concepts, engendered by socialism, such as "Soviet people," "Soviet patriotism," "socialist way of life" and "Soviet culture." Selfless labor for the home country's good and prosperity and for the triumph of communism are the most remarkable expression of the patriotic self-awareness and creative enthusiasm of the popular masses led and inspired by Lenin's party. V.I. Lenin's far-sighted words that socialism "will create new, higher forms of human relationships" -- the basis of the gradual and fuller rapprochement of the nations on a truly democratic and internationalist basis -- have come true.

"The unity of the Soviet nations is now firmer than ever." This generalized conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress is of fundamental political significance. It is based on remarkable examples of the unity which increases strength. And there are a great many examples of it in the USSR's history. The Dnepr GES, the Turkestan-Siberia railroad, Magnitka and the Fergana Canal.... Those legendary construction projects whose names have become symbols of Soviet people's labor heroism have provided the popular expression "built by the whole country."

Now it is applied to the Kama motor vehicle plant, the Sayano-Shushensk GES, Atommash and the Baykal-Amur railroad.... It expresses a sense of indissoluble membership of a united family of peoples, a sense of co-participation in our country's historic achievements. How can one fail to recall here L.I. Brezhnev's words that our country engendered and strengthened the great fraternity of working people united, regardless of their nationality, by a community of class interests and aims and formed relations unprecedented in history which we rightly call the Leninist friendship of the peoples. No country or state has managed to achieve to date what the USSR has. The nationalities question in the form bequeathed to us from the capitalist past has been solved fully and definitively on a truly democratic and equitable basis. A fact of which we Soviet people are rightfully proud.

However, the rapprochement of socialist nations and ethnic groups does not mean their merging. That is a matter for the distant future, and for the time being differences between nations persist. There are problems in the sphere of national relations, but their nature and content differ fundamentally from those which exist under capitalism. Our problems are problems of the growth and advancement of society along the path of communist building and of the improvement of socialist national relations. The 26th CPSU Congress pointed out the necessity of dealing with them sensitively, keeping them in our field of vision and resolving them promptly in the interests of communist building.

Today in the USSR more than 50 million people live beyond their republics boundaries. On the territory of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan representatives of more than 100 ethnic groups are to be found, and in the Baltic and Transcaucasian Republics more than 80. The citizens of nonindigenous ethnic groups naturally have their specific needs in the area of language, culture and daily life. The party requires that the party committees examine these needs more thoroughly and find in good time correct ways of satisfying them. It is no less important that the cadres of party and state organs should reflect the multinational composition of the population and that all the nations should be represented among them while, it goes without saying, taking strict account of the business, ideologcial and moral qualities of the person.

The 26th CPSU Congress set tasks for the further all-round development and rapprochement of the USSR's nations and ethnic groups, the intensification of the social homogeneity of society and the strengthening of the Soviet people's ideological and political unity as a new historical community of people. Particular attention is now being paid to the socio-psychological and everyday moral aspects of national and international [internatsionalhyss] development, to combining them organically in social and individual consciousness and, of course, to securing the dynamic and proportional development of the economies of the union and autonomous republics within the country's integrated national economic complex. The chief thing here is to achieve the optimal combination of territorial and sector planning so as to intensify in the most efficient way for the whole country the specialization and the cooperation of their production. The party's policy envisages increasing the material and the spiritual potential of each republic and at the same time making maximum use of this potential for the harmonious development of the whole country. This is now the primary and essential condition for the nations' rapprochement, all our society's progress the strengthening of the country's economic and defense might and the growth of the working people's well-being.

The rapprochement and flourishing of nations are the processes in a state of dialectical unity. They are dictated by the whole course of life, by the objective conditions or society's development. And the party considers inadmissible any attempts to hold back nations' rapprochement or obstruct the development of progressive national features. But the leading tendency always was and remains the tendency toward the rapprochement of socialist nations, for that alone corresponds to the general direction of the Soviet society's development and to the internationalist ideals of communist building.

LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA

PM231351 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 82 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences P. Timofeyev article: "Leading Force"; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] The historic experience of the formation of the national cadres of the USSR's working class is receiving increasingly widespread recognition in the contemporary world, especially among the peoples who have chosen the socialist path or any proceeding along a noncapitalist development path. It is not difficult to see why this is the case.

Prior to socialism, mankind's history knew only one method -- the capitalist method -- of involving working people of different nationalities in industrial production and that method forced "both individual people and entire peoples to take the arduous path of blood, filth, poverty and degradation...." Socialist society did away once and for all with such colonialist barbarity. The experience of training national working class cadres that has taken shape in our country since the October Revolution is the experience of rapprochment and unification, cooperation and mutual assistance among workers of different nations, races and tongues in the interests of all working people.

It is well known that after Soviet power was established, the socialist development path was taken by many peoples in our country who in fact had no, or virtually no, national worker cadres. In the North Caucasus Region, for example, the number of industrial workers was no more than 1 percent of the entire population residing there. Worker groups in Tajikistan, Chuvashia and Yakutia and some other autonomous republics did not even number 1,000 people.

Such were the consequences of the great power course pursued for centuries by czarism and the ruling classes of the Russian empire. "the entire history of autocracy," V.I. Lenin stressed in 1907, "is one of the sheer pillage of local, oblast and national lands...." It was no surprise that, for example, Central Asia and Kazakhstan, many regions of the Transcaucasus and even Belorussia, which is close to the center, remained in the past in terms of their economic, social and cultural development.

Czarism particularly feared the proletarianization of the national backwaters, rightly believing in this case that it was from the working class that the main threat to its colonial policy stemmed. Here is what the military governor of Semirechka Oblast wrote to district chiefs and police chiefs [pristav]: "The native population should interest us as material from whom we must make ordinary Russian peasants in the near future...." A note addressed to the governor general of Turkestan stated quite bluntly that "factories in Turkestan...should be permitted only if they are built in areas of Russian resettlement...."

The victory of the soviet, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the transfer of the main means of production of ownership by the whole people and the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia," adopted literally 1 week after the October Revolution and which removed political inequality among nations not only freed the country's peoples from social and national oppression but also opened up an opportunity for the active participation by all nations and ethnic groups in the building of a new society. One of the Communist Party's main concerns was to establish and develop industry in backward national regions and to establish working class cadres there drawn primarily from the indigenous working population. This was the manifestation of a truly communist stance since the recognition of the proletariat as the only thoroughly revolutionary class of contemporary society and thus the pacemaker

In any revolution, Lenin noted, is the first and chief "plank" of Marxist theory. "THE FOREMOST PRODUCTION FORCE OF ALL MANKIND IS THE WORKER (RABOCHIY), THE WORKING MAN (TRUDYASHCHIYSYA)," Vladimir Ilich said in the young Soviet Republic's difficult period of ruin and starvation, and stressed: "Provided he survived, we shall salvage and restore EVERYTHING."

The establishment of favorable conditions for the formation of national cadres of workers in the early years was promoted on the one hand by the restoration of those few plants and factories that existed in the national republics and, on the other, by the relocation there of industrial enterprises from the RSFSR's central regions. Some 20 enterprises were transferred to Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and the Transcaucasian republics between 1922-1925 in accordance with the decision of the 10th Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress on the planned propagation of industry in outlying districts. At the same time skilled workers and specialists were sent there who not only set up equipment and put it into operation but also trained workers from among representatives of indigenous nationalities.

The creation of national cadres of workers as indeed the solution in the country of the nationalities question as a whole was based on the economy but did not boil down to that alone. "The democratic organization of the state is still needed" on that foundation, as Lenin pointed out. This is why the USSR's formation was of special significance for the further development of the republic's economy and culture and for the creation of national working class cadres there. It marked a new stage in the lives of the outlying national districts: Assistance to them took the form of a consistent and comprehensive course of all-union economic policy.

The results of this course are well known. Over a period of 60 years the USSR's proportion of world industrial production has risen from 1 percent in 1922 to 20 percent at present. An integrated national economic complex in which each republic's economy occupies an important place has been formed and is developing in the country.

During the years of building the foundations of socialism, strengthening it and building a developed socialist society, profound changes have also occurred in the national structure of the USSR's unified working class. Comprising the majority of the working people 2/3 of the employed population), it is now more multinational than ever and all its national detachments have increased substantially in those 60 years. In this respect the most striking increase has been achieved in those republics where there was no virtually no working class or an extremely small one prior to Soviet power. Thus, whereas from 1922 to 1981 the average annual [as published] number of workers in the country as a whole increased 17.3 times, in the Tajik SSR it increased nearly 48 times, in the Kirghiz SSR it increased by more than 56-fold and in Moldavia more than 191-fold.

The noteworthy feature of the development of the Soviet working class is the replenishment of its ranks in all republics to a considerable extent by working people of indigenous nationalities. This is particularly characteristic of those peoples who made the transition to socialism having bypassed or having broken off the capitalist stage of development. Whereas in the early years of the USSR's formation (according to the 1926 census) there were a little more than 100,000 workers of indigenous nationality in Central Asia, 60,000 in Kazakhstan and 22,900 in Armenia, by 1939 their numbers were 278,000, 224,000 and 68,000, respectively.

While noting now the successes in the formation of national worker cadres and while tracing the history of this work one cannot fail to pay attention to the Russian working class' leading role in it.

As the most numerous, experienced and well-organized detachment of the proletariat, it assumed from the first few steps of socialist building the main burden of assistance to the young republics in the establishment of industry and the training of workers for it from among the local population. This assistance was comprehensive, constant, diverse in form and substantial in result. It is also important to stress that Russian workers went to non-Russians and sought their recognition and trust, NOT BY IMPOSING their friendship on them," Lenin wrote, "but WINNING IT by treating them as equals, allies and brothers in the struggle for socialism."

It is hard to overestimate the significance of the formation of national working class cadres for the fate of the peoples and of socialism. This significance is exceptional on many levels.

Comment should be made primarily on the following: Revolutionary transformation on such an epoch-making scale as the building of a socialist society require the participation of the masses of the population at large. Applied to the USSR -- a country of over 100 nations and ethnic groups -- this task could not mean anything but the involvement of all working people of the national regions in conscious historic creation. Local detachments of the USSR's united multinational working class have worthily fulfilled and now continue to fulfill this mission. Determining their own place (samoopredelyayas) within the nations and establishing themselves as the latter's main production and leading force, national worker cadres have set an example of self-lessness in labor and activeness in social life: They were trailblazers and initiators of socialist competition in republics and were first to adopt and disseminate the best experience and the pledges of advanced workers of other nationalities -- their class comrades. All this promoted the growth of consciousness, labor and social activeness and initiative among millions of working people and the development among them of a spirit of collectivism and a sense of responsibility and internationalist duty. This was a difficult process, difficult both for the workers themselves, who were former peasants and nomads, and for those trying to keep up with them, but it proceeded and gathered strength -- the labor and social activeness of the indigenous population grew steadily in the previously backward national regions and there was an increase in the number of workers who assimilated revolutionary ideology and morality and the collectivist psychology of the working class. This was particularly important since it expanded and strengthened the social base of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the national republics.

The workers of indigenous nationalities who received a measure of class tempering through their experience at large-scale socialist enterprises gradually swelled the staff of the soviets, where, together with representatives of the working class of other nationalities, they resolved vital questions of the republics' economic and cultural development.

On the sociopolitical plane the formation of national worker cadres has one further extraordinarily important aspect. It is well known that from the very start the alliance of the working class and peasantry has been the foundation of the dictator-ship of the proletariat. But initially, in many national regions until a local proletariat had been formed there, this alliance signified mainly the alliance of the Russian working class and the national peasantry. The situation changed with the appearance of national worker cadres. Since then it is on their shoulders that concern has increasingly been placed for the further development and consolidation of the foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and subsequently the state of the whole people.

The formation and enhancement of the role of national working class cadres in the republics' economic and sociopolitical life promoted the consolidation of previously backward ethnic groups into nations of the socialist type and also the improvement of national-state building, the overcoming of the former distrust between the peoples populating the country and the gradual formation of a new social and international community -- the Soviet people.

The role of national worker cadres in consolidating the socialist nations is determined by the fact that it is precisely the working class, as the basic production and socio-political force, which expresses the nations' genuine interests and social and class essence. It determines the prospects for their progress and rapprochement under the conditions of socialism.

Of course, it is impossible to present matters as though the nations' development and rapprochement were being influenced only by the national workers cadres. This influence is exerted by the multinational republican detachments of workers as a whole and the entire unified Soviet working class. But the maximum participation of the workers of indigenous nationality in this process undoubtedly promotes the development not only of a particular nation but also its ties with other nations, multifaceted international cooperation among all Soviet republics, and an increase in each one's contribution to the overall dynamic movement along the path of the progress of the unified multinational socialist state -- the USSR.

In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted: "Our course is the building up of each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time its maximum use for the whole country's harmonious development. On this path we have achieved truly historic achievements."

Indeed, the entire economic and social policy of Lenin's party from the first days of Soviet power was built in such a way as to bring Russia's former national backwaters up to the same developmental level as its center and to eliminate the actual inequality, that is, the economic and cultural inequality, between the nations and ethnic groups. This task has been successfully resolved. Now there are no national backwaters. The emergence of the USSR -- the fatherland of all the Soviet people -- at new heights of socioeconomic progress and national and state building enables us to implement the increasingly large-scale and complex tasks of the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the further prosperity and rapprochement of the nations on a truly democratic and truly internationalist base, as V.I. Lenin said.

The USSR's multinational working class acts as the decisive force, the soul of this process and of the rapprochement of all classes and social groups of Soviet society. In the seventies all its national detachments grew and are continuing to be swelled and that means that working class influence on the country's development and on the consolidation of friendship and internationalist ties among all Soviet nations and ethnic groups is also continuing to expand.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN PHYSICIANS' PARLEY

PM241317 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 26 October publishes on pages 1-2 a 3,400-word speech by G.A. Aliyev, "candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee," at the first Azerbaijan regional doctors' congress in Baku on 23 October. While commenting on the medical service's contribution to Azerbaijan's overall development. Aliyev notes complaints of "indifference" and "bribetaking" against some doctors in the republic. He outlines measures to be taken to eradicate such "negative phenomena" and to generally improve medical services.

ROCKET FORCES, ARTILLERY DAY COMMEMORATED

Ustinov Order of the Day

PM241421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, engineers and technical workers of the defense industry!

Comrade veterans of the Rocket Forces and artillery!

Today the Soviet people and their Armed Forces are celebrating Rocket Forces' and Artillery Day. The motherland rates highly the military labor and feats of missilemen and artillerymen, servicemen who are augmenting the Armed Forces' glorious combat traditions, and it also rates highly the services of defense industry workers -- the creators of the most modern missile and artillery hardware and equipment.

This year, Rocket Forces' and Artillery Day is being marked in an atmosphere of a tremendous upsurge of Soviet people's political and labor activeness evoked by the preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Our country's working people and Army and Navy servicemen are conducting a selfless struggle for the successful fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions and the USSR Food Program and for the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist motherland's economic and defense might. The party's resolve to firmly follow Lenin's course was reaffirmed by the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee November plenum.

Soviet People's Peaceful creative labor is vigilantly protected by the servicemen of the Rocket Forces and artillery in conjunction with all army and navy servicemen. Thanks to the Communist Party's constant concern, rocket forces and artillery are equipped with modern combat hardware and weapons and possess ideologically tempered and highly skilled military cadres boundlessly devoted to their people and the cause of communism.

Under conditions of a sharp aggravation of the international situation and an intensification of bellicose U.S. and NATO circles' aggressive intrigues, Armed Forces servicemen, closely united around the CPSU, the Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo, are tirelessly improving their military skill, maintaining the utmost vigilance and consolidating their degree of organization and strengthening military discipline. In a single combat formation with servicemen of the socialist community countries' armies they are honorably fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them for defending of socialism's historic gains.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- Rocket Forces' and Artillery Day.

I wish Rocket Forces and artillery personnel new successes in combat and political training, the skillful mastery of modern hardware and weapons and in enhancing combat readiness.

I wish defense industry workers further successes in the creation and improvement of missile and artillery weapons, in the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan targets for the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and in improving quality and production efficiency.

In commemoration of Rocket Forces' and Artillery Day I ORDER [capitalized words published in boldface type] that today, 19 November, at 2100 hours local time, a festive firework display be held in the Hero City of Moscow, our motherland's capital, in the union republic capitals, the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerchi and Tula and in the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live the USSR -- our great motherland!

Long live the Soviet Armed Forces and their valiant rocket forces and artillery, covered with the glory of their victories!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, Moscow.

Tolubko PRAVDA Interview

PM231553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Commander in Chief of Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR Deputy Defense Minister Army General V.F. Tolubko by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "Reliable Shield of the Motherland: Today is Rocket Forces and Artillery Day"]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday, Hero of Socialist Labor Army General V.F. Tolubko. commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] Today the Soviet people celebrate the 40th anniversary of the beginning of our troops' counteroffensive on the Volga. Describe the role of the artillery in the Battle of Stalingrad.

[Answer] The significance of artillery during the Battle of Stalingrad was exceptionally large. It was the main fire force of our ground forces both in defense and on the offensive.

Our artillery men have always fought the enemy heroically -- in the Civil War, at Khasan and Halhaiin Gol, from the first days of the Great Patriotic War, in the battle near Moscow.... But it was here, at Stalingrad, when our artillery struck on the morning of 19 November, that the artillerymen's holiday was born, although it was established only later, in 1944. By the time of the fighting on the Volga our defense plants, including the artillery plants evacuated to the Urals and Siberia, were working at full capacity and could fully meet the front's requirements. At Stalingrad, for the first time in the war the density of artillery on the breatkthrough sectors reached 100 barrels per kilometer of front. Some 15,500 guns and mortars and 1,250 rocket launchers took part in the fire strike. The Soviet artillerymen fired 5.5 million shells and mines at the enemy.

From battle to battle the Soviet artillery's superiority over the enemy's became increasingly tangible. At the Kursk breakthrough artillery corps and divisions were first used, while in the 1944 Belorussian operation a barrage in depth was first used to support an infantry and tank attack. The Berlin operation was the pinnacle of the Soviet artillery's combat skill.

In this battle on individual salients of the main strikes the density of artillery fire reached 350 barrels per kilometer of front and during the street fighting up to 610 barrels. During the war our artillerymen destroyed over 70,000 enemy tanks and assault guns, 167,000 cannons and mortars and a large number of personnel.

Rocket artillery played a large part in defeating the enemy. I remember that it began its combat career on 14 July 1941, when the first battery of rocket launchers under the command of I.A. Flerov struck a concentration of enemy forces at the Orsha railroad junction. In time Guards mortar divisions were formed. The volley of such a division was 3,840 shells with a total weight of about 230 tons. On the battlefields the principles of the combat use of the Guards mortar units were elaborated. In the second half of the war rocket artillery was used on a massive scale, on the most important strategic salients.

The services of the artillerymen and the courage and heroism they displayed on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War were assessed highly by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. About 1,200 artillery units and formations received honorary titles and almost 500 became Guards units, and over 2,000 orders were pinned to their banners.

The modern rocket forces trace their history from the renowned conventional artillery and "Katyusha" units. Since 1964 the holiday of the artillerymen and missile troops has been a common one. Incidentally, about jubilees: Our country's artillery is 600 years old this year! After all, the first mention of the use of artillery in Russia dates back to 1382.

[Question] What is most characteristic of the Strategic Rocket Forces' development?

[Answer] Their special feature is that they have traveled a short path in terms of time, but one which has been extraordinarily full. The first launch of a Soviet ballistic missile was in 1947. Some 10 years later a multi-stage ICBM was successfully tested in the USSR. And in 1959 a new branch of the Armed Forces was created -- the strategic missile forces.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have taken steps to create the scientific research institutions and the experimental and production base necessary for the development of the new branch of the Armed Forces. The rapid development of missile technology has made it possible to create missiles of the most diverse types and functions.

The extensive development of missile weapons does not mean, however, that conventional artillery has become a thing of the past. On the contrary. It has also undergone qualitative changes. The ground forces now have cannon, howitzer, rocket and antitank artillery and antitank guided missiles. Artillery is equipped with radar for detecting ground targets and infrared equipment -- night sights and surveillance devices -- laser range-finders, sound ranging and meteorological stations, topographical and geodetic survey equipment, computers and automated fire control systems.

[Question] Missile troops are called troops of the greatest combat readiness. Tell us about the peculiarities of missilemen's service.

[Answer] The constant combat readiness stems from the very nature and purpose of the missile forces. It is not an abstract concept, but something very real that is embodied in precise calculations and times expressed in minutes and even in seconds.

By constant combat readiness we mean a tenor in troops' everyday life and a level of combat, technical, moral and political and psychological training that make it possible to perform a combat task of special importance in ensuring our motherland's security.

This readiness is forced but a necessary measure. It is a most important factor curbing the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its allies, which, using the fantasy about the "Soviet military threat" as cover, have recently been trying to change in their own favor the prevailing strategic military balance. For instance, the Pentagon recently finished formulating a "comprehensive strategic plan" for fighting a "protracted" nuclear war against the USSR -- a plan directly geared to preemptive U.S. actions and to the creation and large-scale use of first-strike weapons in the hope of depriving the side under attack of the possibility of retaliating with an appropriate counterstrike against the aggressor.

At the conference of Soviet Army and Navy leading personnel Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted that the international situation obliges us to redouble and treble our efforts in the struggle to preserve peace and lessen the threat of nuclear war hanging over makind, and we must tirelessly strengthen the country's defense and maintain the greatest vigilance.

The character of nuclear missile weapons immeasurably increases the personal responsibility of each missile serviceman for the motherlands's security. So great exactingness toward themselves and the irreproachable performance of their military duty have become a distinctive feature of missile forces personnel. The performance of their combat duty requires of personnel the utmost self-discipline, vigilance and constant readiness for immediate, precise action. After all, it is well known that the state of waiting is one of the most complex for people. So great discipline and irreproachable assiduity are especially important for missilemen.

Missile weapons make heightened demands on personnel. Mastery of them is inconceivable without knowledge in the spheres of electronics, nuclear physics, mathematics, chemistry, automation and telemechanics.

These and other peculiarities oblige commanders at all levels, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations to constantly improve forms and methods of instructing and educating personnel which promote improved quality in combat training and the better assimilation of the study program.